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Foreign Agricultural Report No. 110

Foreign Agricultural Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cover Photograph. View
of agriculture and industry—
Saskatchewan. (Photograph
courtesy of Canadian National
Film Board.)

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STATISTICAL NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics for Canadian products are based on official Canadian sources, and they are shown in Canadian measurements, which in most instances are the same as those in the United States (see Appendix). Also, values for Canadian products are shown in Canadian currency unless otherwise noted.

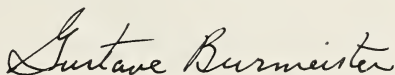
Foreword

This analysis of Canada's agricultural situation was undertaken to appraise the changes taking place in the competitive position of Canadian agriculture.

Every farmer in the United States has felt in some degree the effects which our own economic changes have had upon agriculture. Now, in Canada, developments are in progress which are changing Canadian agriculture and its relationship to the rest of the economy.

How will the changed position of Canadian agriculture affect the agriculture of the United States? Our various farm exports to Canada? Our agricultural imports from Canada? What will be the competitive position of Canadian agriculture in the overseas market?

These questions are treated in this report against the background of Canada's productivity, policies, and trade.



GUSTAVE BURMEISTER

Assistant Administrator

Agricultural Trade Policy and Analysis

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canadian agriculture

Its COMPETITIVE POSITION

By MONTELL OGDON, *Foreign Agricultural Analysis Division*

I. Summary

DESPITE INCREASING COMPETITION from other industries, agriculture is Canada's most important single industry. Production of farm products shows significant growth. From the first postwar year to 1955-57, it increased more than 20 percent. This rate of growth compares with an increase of 60 percent in Canadian industrial output and 15 percent for United States agriculture.

During the middle 1950's, Canada produced small export surpluses of livestock products and fruits. Domestic consumption absorbed more and more of these products, but at the same time many producers were retooling their agricultural plant for even greater output. For the agricultural industry as a whole, production potential was rising. Results show up in the expanded production of wheat, feed grain, cattle, and poultry products.

Industrialization and prosperity, together with large immigration and natural population growth, have made a strong impact on Canada's agricultural production and marketing since 1950. Wages for farm labor have increased, as have prices for machinery and fertilizers. Some farmers have met the higher wages and the higher prices by making shifts in production patterns or by adopting more efficient production methods.

Farmers with small operations, for example, have sometimes enlarged the size of their operations and thus increased output or they have tried producing one or more of those commodities in strong demand. Many, however, have made little change in their efficiency or pattern of production.

Especially on the larger and already more efficiently operated farms, increased productivity has been achieved by the purchase of larger-scale equipment and the adoption of better farm practices. On the whole the efficiency of important sectors of agriculture producing for export, such as the grain industry and the livestock industry, has been increased.

Farmers in Canada are encouraged and assisted by the Federal Government and the Provinces in developing production of quality products suitable for domestic and foreign markets. They are assisted in the improvement of their land and production technology, and in the case of some products by price supports. Legislation and administrative action assisting agricultural producers within the last 3 years have increasingly shown regard for production costs and living standards.

Nevertheless, Canadian agricultural production is essentially a free-

enterprise operation. Nearly all cultivated land is privately owned. Assistance to producers, when deemed necessary, has been rendered with a view to maintaining the maximum freedom of choice on the part of farm operators as to how they will utilize their land.

In January 1958 the Canadian Parliament passed new price support legislation entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Stabilization of the Prices of Agricultural Commodities." The Board created by the act is required to take steps "to insure that the prescribed prices for an agricultural commodity in effect from time to time shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production of such commodity." The act does not extend to wheat, oats, and barley produced in the Prairie Provinces or the Peace River Valley, which are the areas to which the Canadian Wheat Board Act extends.

Another aid to agriculture is the low capitalization of land values, particularly in the Prairies. While this is an advantage to Canadian producers, their position will also be greatly affected by the level of current operating costs and price policies in Canada in relation to those in the competing export surplus countries and in the importing countries.

Other Canadian measures affecting competition in foreign agricultural markets are the Government's special railway freight arrangements for grains and the control which the Canadian Wheat Board exercises over grain prices and the grain export trade. The freight arrangements include the subsidization of feed grain movements from the Prairie Provinces to other Provinces and reduced rates from the Prairie Provinces to the Lakehead or other shipping points on wheat exported.

A decline, in the long run, of the percentage of Canadian farm products moving into export is seen by Canadian economists. This is based on the long-term outlook for increased industrialization in Canada, with an increasing percentage of the agricultural products going into domestic consumption. Wheat, other products from the Prairies, and some high-quality specialty items would be the commodities most likely to be competitively marketed abroad.

In the years immediately ahead, including the crop year 1957-58, there are prospects for a high level of wheat and oilseed exports and for generally increased exports of grains, beef cattle, various livestock products, and fruits.

Canada is currently active in market development to find foreign buyers, in addition to regular customers, for disposal of the wheat surplus, and for marketing a part of the growing output of meat products and dairy and poultry products. The United States and the United Kingdom have always been the two largest buyers of Canada's farm products. Western European nations, led by the United Kingdom, have been steady users of definite quantities of Canadian high-protein wheat in their flour mixes. The British West Indies and Latin America have been steady buyers of Canadian flour. Since the war, they have also been taking Canadian dairy and poultry products more or less regularly.

Right, cutting wheat on a Prairie Province farm, Milestone, Saskatchewan. Below, potato field at harvesttime on a farm near Grand Falls, New Brunswick.

Specialized producers of these two traditional crops have felt the impact of higher production costs but not the strong consumer demand enjoyed by Canadian producers of many other farm products, in a time of growing industrialization and high-level prosperity.



Photos Courtesy National Film Board

Canadian market development plans extend to trade expansion in the Western Hemisphere and Asia. Interest is shown in developing a market in Communist China for surplus wheat. Japan has already been developed into a leading market for Canadian wheat, barley, and oilseeds. British Commonwealth countries in South Asia are being provided \$60 million of surplus Canadian wheat on a 10-year loan and grant basis.

Canadian farm exports in the latter part of 1957 and the first part of 1958 were expanding, especially those entering the United States and

those competitive with United States farm products in other markets. A number of developments occurred during 1957 which favored an increase in Canadian farm exports above the low level in the first half of 1957. Record production levels were attained by the poultry, dairy, and beef cattle industries. Canadian Wheat Board pricing and credit policies with respect to wheat, flour, barley, and oats made Canadian export prices for these commodities relative to United States prices more competitive than they had been earlier in the year. And as the value of the Canadian dollar declined and approached parity with the value of United States currency, the foreign exchange rates tended also to make Canadian export prices more competitive.

Canadian exports of live beef cattle to the United States from August 1957 through January 1958 amounted to about 340,000 head compared with about 2,000 head in the same period a year earlier. Oats exports to the United States, for the same 1957-58 period, amounted to 13.5 million bushels compared with 6.3 million bushels in 1956-57. Barley exports remained at a high level.

Total Canadian wheat and flour exports in terms of wheat are anticipated by Canadian officials to reach 300 million bushels for the 1957-58 crop year compared with the average of 295 million from crop year 1950-51 through 1956-57, and the average of 183.5 million bushels 1935-39. In view of the high protein content of 1957-crop Canadian wheat, a large carryover from previous years, and the changes in Canadian pricing and disposal policies it may be expected that Canadian wheat and flour exports will continue at a high level during the next few years.

II. Economic Growth and Its Effects

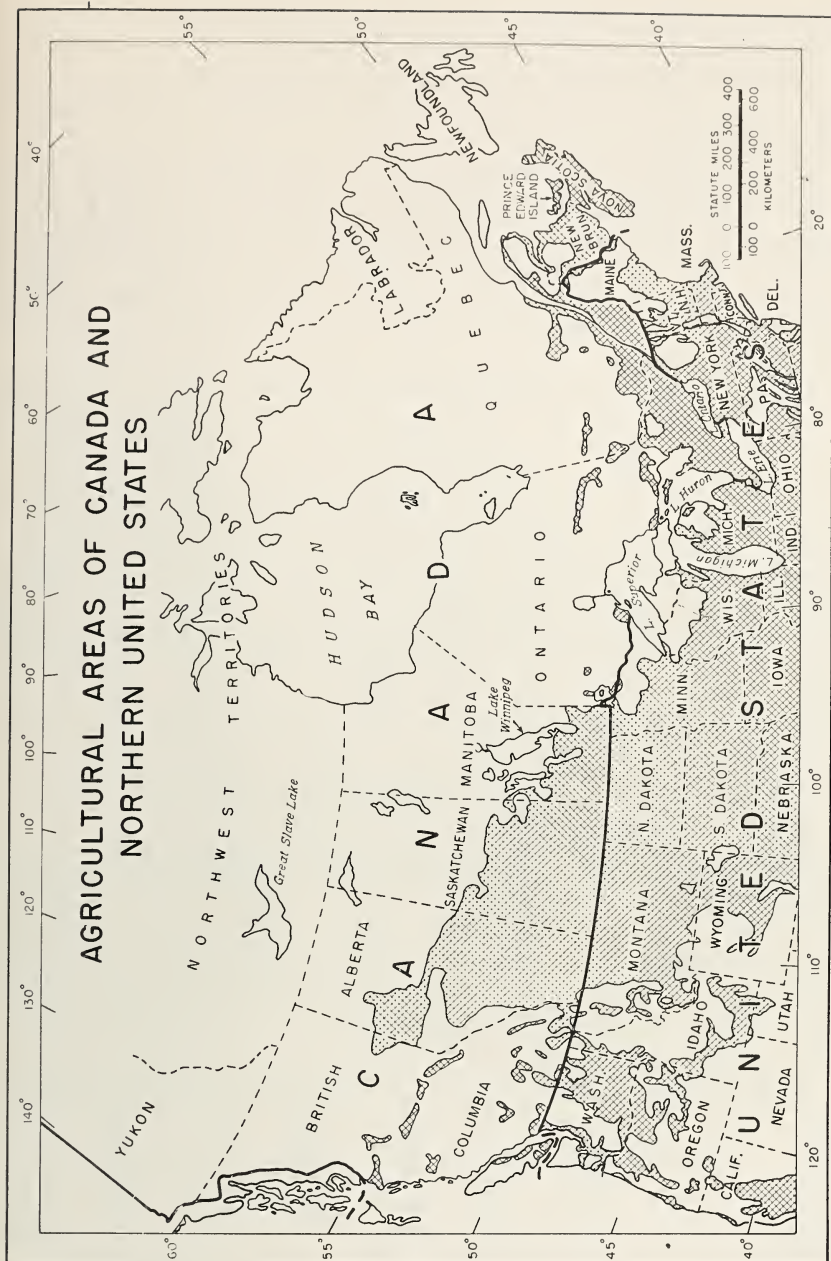
The nation's industrial activity and population changes are having a significant current effect—and are building up a probable long-term effect—on the productivity and trade of Canadian agriculture.

The rapid economic growth has strengthened demand for high-quality products, both domestic and imported. While causing agricultural production costs to rise, it is also forcing adjustments that may benefit the industry and trade.

The Farm Industry

Less than 5 percent of Canada's total land surface has been touched by plow or other agricultural machine. Of the total land area of 2,272 million acres, only 100 million acres are improved farmland. An estimated 25 million additional acres of reasonably accessible land could be put under production if the need arose. But most of the vast uncultivated areas in each of the larger Provinces, the Yukon Territory, and the Northwest Territory are unsuited for agricultural use.

Intensively cultivated areas occur in the fertile valleys of the Maritime



Provinces and in the southern parts of Quebec and Ontario, the Red River Valley in Manitoba, and the irrigated areas in Alberta and British Columbia.

The triangular wheat belt extending across Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and part of Alberta is the largest contiguous agricultural area in Canada,

and contains about 90 percent of the country's grain and oilseed acreage. Diversified and more intensive land utilization is steadily growing in the Prairies, but wheat is still the leading farm enterprise between the Canadian Rockies and the Great Lakes, and cattle raising the principal livestock pursuit.

Development of new agricultural land is taking place, though it does not come easily; there are no more unoccupied prairies to be brought under cultivation. But three kinds of development are occurring which increase the farm output potential: the better cultivated land is being utilized more intensively, and some of the least suitable plowed land is being shifted

TABLE 1.—*Land area and use, selected years, 1901–56*

Census year ¹	Total land area	Total farm area	Improved farmland				Unimproved farmland		
			Total ²	Crops ³	Summer fallow	Pasture	Total	Wood-land	Other use
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres
1901 . . .	858. 1	63. 4	30. 2	20. 2	.....	.....	33. 3	16. 8	16. 5
1911 . . .	963. 4	109. 0	48. 7	35. 9	2. 5	.....	60. 2	17. 5	42. 8
1921 . . .	1, 353. 7	140. 9	70. 8	50. 0	12. 0	7. 6	70. 1	23. 8	46. 3
1931 . . .	1, 246. 8	163. 1	85. 7	58. 3	17. 0	8. 0	77. 4	26. 6	50. 7
1941 . . .	1, 246. 8	173. 6	91. 6	56. 3	23. 5	8. 5	81. 9	22. 3	59. 7
1951 . . .	2, 272. 0	174. 0	96. 9	62. 2	22. 0	10. 0	77. 2	22. 8	54. 4
1956 . . .	2, 272. 0	173. 9	100. 3	62. 9	24. 6	10. 1	73. 6	19. 5	54. 1

¹ Includes data for the Yukon and Northwest Territory for 1951 and 1956 only.

² Includes such improved land as barnyards, lanes, and roads on farms.

³ Includes field, garden, orchard, and nursery cropland.

Handbook of Agricultural Statistics, August 1955, Department of Agriculture and Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. *Census of Canada, 1956, Bulletin 2-11*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1957.

TABLE 2.—*Cash income from the sale of farm products, by commodity group, 1951–57 ¹*

Year	Livestock and poultry	Grains	Vegetables and other field crops	Dairy products	Fruits	Other commodities ²	Total
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1951	1, 020	891	194	388	35	207	2, 735
1952	818	1, 043	254	399	40	188	2, 742
1953	793	1, 033	196	416	46	210	2, 694
1954	841	598	200	427	49	198	2, 392
1955	854	500	229	438	49	197	2, 357
1956	898	725	251	446	35	307	2, 662
1957 ³ . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 535

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.

² Includes eggs, wool, honey, maple products, fur farming, and miscellaneous.

³ Preliminary. Total available only.

For 1951 and 1952: *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, January–March 1954. For 1953, 1954, 1955: *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, January–March 1956.

For 1956: *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, January–March 1957.

out of cultivation; previously uncultivated land in or adjacent to established farm areas is being put into crops; and new land is being developed for cultivation in delta lands and ancient lake beds, some of which lie north of the current farming regions.

Some potential agricultural areas are being investigated in mining and other industrial regions up to 800 miles north of the United States boundary. Such areas are in valleys of tributaries to the Great Slave Lake and the region between the Kitimat industrial development and the Peace River.

Agriculture in the Yukon and in the vast areas of the Northwest Territories is as yet limited almost entirely to experimental work. Except in the south, Ontario and Quebec Provinces have no general commercial agricultural areas. However, new mining settlements and hard-surface highways constructed within the last few years may hasten northerly expansion of limited production for local use.

About 63 million acres in Canada are now planted to crops annually. This is roughly one-sixth of the planted crop area of the United States.

Summer fallow takes up about 25 million acres and improved pastures about 10 million. Unimproved farmland amounts to nearly 75 million acres. This is mostly sparsely grazed rangeland or rough woodland. A total of 174 million acres is classified as occupied farmland.

TABLE 3.—*Farms: Number and size, selected years 1901–56*

Census year	Total number of farms	Average area per farm
	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1901.....	511	124.1
1911.....	682	159.7
1921.....	711	198.1
1931.....	729	223.9
1941.....	733	236.8
1951.....	623	279.3
1956.....	575	302.5

Census of Canada, 1956, Agriculture, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1957.

TABLE 4.—*Farm employment: Persons with jobs in agriculture, average 1950–54, annual 1955–57 and January 1957 and 1958*

Year beginning Mar. 1—	Number
	<i>Thousand</i>
Average:	
1950–54.....	835
Annual:	
1955.....	759
1956.....	679
1957.....	671
1957, January.....	671
1958, January.....	637

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 5.—*Population: Total and farm, selected years, 1931–56*

Census year	Total	Farm	Percentage living on farms
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1931.....	10,376,786	3,289,140	31.7
1941.....	11,506,655	3,152,449	27.4
1951.....	14,009,429	2,911,996	20.8
1956.....	16,080,791	2,746,755	17.1

Census of Canada, 1956, Agriculture, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1957.



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Reclamation and irrigation projects have added several hundred thousand acres to Canada's farmland, and Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that construction of the major irrigation and power development project on the South Saskatchewan River will begin shortly. On most of this new land, production is diversified.

Above, onions are harvested on reclaimed marshland, Bradford, Ontario.
Below, machines pack down the soil during the building of St. Mary Dam, Sheepsfoot, Alberta.



TABLE 6.—*Farm wages: Average per hour of male farm help, by Province, May 15, 1955-57*

Province	With board			Without board		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Dol.</i>
Maritime Provinces.....	0. 51	0. 53	0. 59	0. 62	0. 66	0. 73
Quebec.....	. 55	. 59	. 67	. 70	. 74	. 80
Ontario.....	. 71	. 73	. 79	. 91	. 90	. 95
Manitoba.....	. 71	. 76	. 79	. 87	. 88	. 98
Saskatchewan.....	. 77	. 81	. 91	. 96	. 97	1. 10
Alberta.....	. 80	. 85	. 86	. 98	1. 02	1. 07
British Columbia.....	. 94	1. 00	. 99	1. 16	1. 18	1. 15
Canada ¹.....	. 63	. 70	. 75	. 79	. 86	. 91

¹ Excluding Newfoundland for which data are not available.

Value of Canada's total agricultural output (net basis) is about \$2.5 billion annually—one-twelfth of the gross national product. It is greater than both the mineral and forest production. The net value of manufactures, on the other hand, is four times that of the agricultural output.

The rising production and reduced number of persons with jobs in agriculture indicate that farming enterprises have become more efficient.

The size of Canadian farms varies. Wheat farms in western Canada and dairy farms in eastern Canada average somewhat smaller in size than similar type farms in the United States. Tobacco farms in Ontario, on the other hand, are larger than most tobacco farms in the United States. Farms in Canada, like those in the United States, are decreasing in number and increasing in size.

While the capital investment in implements and machinery is growing, the average price of farmland per acre is lower in Canada than in the United States. In 1940 it was \$24 for the country as a whole. It rose to \$43 in 1950 and to \$52 in 1955. As in the United States, these shifts have been influenced by urban and industrial development (tables 40, 41, Appendix).

The range of commodities produced commercially is broad. Except for cotton and subtropical fruits, it includes nearly all the leading commodities produced in the United States. Some products—such as feed grain, oilseeds, tobacco, beef, and poultry—are increasing in relative importance.

Population Growth and Shifts

The population of Canada has increased approximately 50 percent in the last 20 years, and it continues to grow rapidly. Official Canadian census estimates placed it at 16.9 million on January 1, 1958. In 1980 a population of 25 million to 28 million is foreseen.

A gradual population movement from farm to city is taking place.

Ten years ago there were 50 percent more persons with jobs in agriculture, including the farm operators, than there are today. Persons engaged in agriculture now number less than 15 percent of the total labor force.

Shifts of labor from rural to urban areas have been so large that the Province of Saskatchewan is the only one in western Canada in which the agricultural labor force is half of the employable population. Alberta's total number of males employed in agriculture amounted to 32 percent of the labor force in 1956, compared with 46 percent in 1946. The fastest-growing Province is British Columbia, whose population rose to 1.4 million in 1956, an increase of 20 percent in 5 years. Alberta's population rose above 1.1 million in 1956. This was an increase of 19.5 percent in 5 years.

Shortages of farm labor have affected the direction of agricultural development. On the Prairie wheat farms, on the ranches, on the fruit farms in both British Columbia and eastern Canada, farmers often have to compete for labor directly with construction or manufacturing industries.

For some regions the experienced farm aliens have partially offset the movement of the farm population to cities. Among these are the market garden districts and the areas with large dairy farms in the southwest parts of Ontario or Quebec.

But only a small percentage of the immigrants arriving within the last few years have become permanent additions to the farm population. Instances are enumerated in which the immigrant worker on a mixed farm progresses from the position of a well-paid farmhand to that of independent farm operator. Such instances, however, are exceptions. Since the alien farm laborers seemed successful in finding employment in a nonagricultural enterprise within 2 or 3 years after their arrival, farmers were not inclined to plan expanded operations dependent on immigrant laborers.

Wage trends have been steadily upward during nearly every year of the postwar period. The national average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries were about 70 cents an hour in 1945. By 1955, they had more than doubled. In the Hamilton-St. Catharines-Peterborough area adjacent to the Niagara fruit belt, they are between \$1.60 and \$1.70. In Vancouver, Windsor, and Port Arthur they are between \$1.70 and \$1.80.

Earnings in growing cities serving agricultural areas, and having little industry only a few years back, now reflect rising wage scales. Average earnings in manufacturing establishments are more than \$1.50 an hour in Calgary, Edmonton, and Saskatoon. In Regina they are \$1.70, and in Sarnia they are nearly \$1.90.

Capital Development

The present-day Canada is a far cry from the predominantly agricultural-fisheries-forestry economy of 20 years ago. Capital developments,



Canada has a dozen development projects that are of wide national significance to its agriculture and industry.

Among them is the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Pictured here is one of the new locks and canals, under construction in January 1958.

which began with hydroelectric power and mining, have gained momentum and carried the national development far into other fields.

A dozen development projects are generating further industrial growth of national significance. Some of them are the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and power projects, the uranium mines, the iron mines on the Quebec-Labrador boundary and elsewhere, and the oil and gas pipelines from the Peace River to the Pacific coast and to Ontario and the intervening Provinces.

The new Seaway will enable 8,000- to 9,000-ton oceangoing cargo vessels to navigate to the head of the Great Lakes—almost to the very center of the North American Continent.

Along the 2,000-mile Seaway, Canadians are planning new ventures. Power development under construction along the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route will give them much additional hydroelectric power. New port installations are being built, new plants and new railroads are being constructed, and new cities are being blueprinted.

Some effects of the freight savings from use of the Seaway will be felt by farmers and the grain trade beginning with the first season of its operation. A possible reduction up to 10 cents a bushel in grain shipping costs between the Lakehead and Europe is estimated.

The port of Montreal, so important as a transshipment center for

Canadian grain, is seen by some as capable of attracting increased grain shipments because of the savings that will be accrued from the Seaway compared with use of facilities previously offered there. Less Canadian grain may be moved out to the Atlantic through United States ports. Considerable quantities of United States grain may move through Canadian ports.

In the long run, predicts the Canadian Department of Transport, iron ore will replace grain as the most important single Canadian item of traffic on the Seaway.

Other expanding phases of Canada's economic development should not be overlooked. The expansion and modernization of Canada's extensive complement of manufacturing and processing plants are proceeding at a rapid rate (table 41, Appendix). These plants turn out such diverse lines as heavy steel manufactures, including transport equipment, light manufactures of both steel and nonferrous metals, forest products, synthetic textiles, footwear, clothing of all kinds and types, a wide variety of foodstuffs, and chemicals, including petro-chemical products growing out of postwar development of the oil and gas resources.

United States contracts for Canadian uranium run until 1963, and options until 1966. A contract for deliveries to the United Kingdom, 1963-66, out of the quantities now optioned to the United States Atomic Energy Authority has been announced.

The expansion and modernization of food processing, packing, and distributive installations is seen all across Canada. New quick-freezing plants, wholesale produce markets, and retail supermarkets are being built. Old plants are being enlarged and modernized. Supermarket food chains are adding to their outlets in every part of the country. They are doing more than 40 percent of the nation's retail grocery trade. One food chain has 183 retail outlets in southern Ontario, doing an annual retail trade of more than \$250 million. Construction expenditure on all retail stores in 1957 was about \$180 million and the construction of retail food stores is not expected to slacken in 1958.

Orientation of Agriculture to Demand

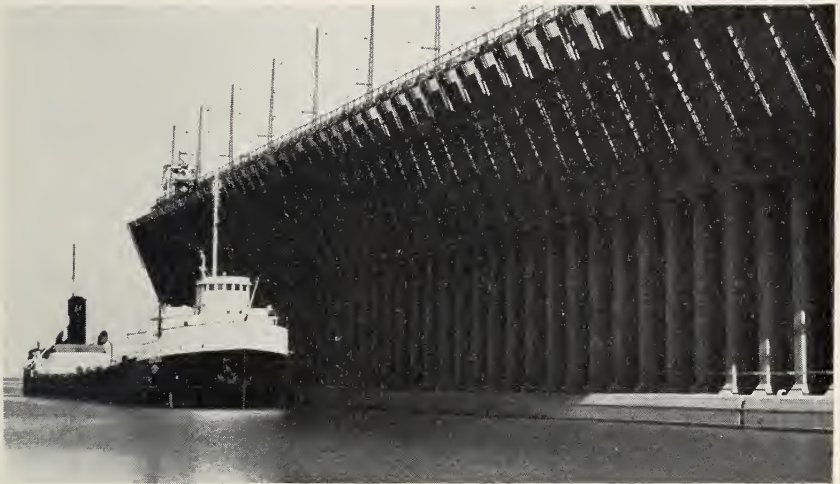
There is a rising, and a discriminating, domestic demand for agricultural products in Canada. It stems from both consumer and industrial needs. Gross national production increased from \$21.5 billion in 1951 to about \$31 billion in 1957. In 1980 up to \$85 billion is possible, on the basis of the final report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, published in November 1957.

Labor income and expenditures on both durable and nondurable goods have set records many successive years. Consumer demand for high-quality food products has shown a sustained upward trend, resulting in domestic disappearance of certain foodstuffs far above the prewar level (table 42, Appendix).

As a result of combined population growth and changing dietary

Industrial development is changing Canadian production and trade patterns.

Right, oil well in wheat field near Devon, Alberta. Oil and gas development in Canada is taking place in important agricultural areas. This and other mineral development is reducing farm acreage only slightly and is increasing the consumer demand for higher-priced farm products. *Below*, freighter loading iron ore. Canadian experts predict that freighters on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence will in the future devote more and more space to iron ore, less and less to wheat.



Photos Courtesy National Film Board

habits, Canada consumed more than twice as much poultry in 1957 as it did prewar. Consumption of meat from inspected slaughter in 1957 was up 142 percent. Consumption of eggs was up 100 percent, and fluid milk almost 100 percent. The rise in demand for conveniently packaged foodstuffs, particularly frozen fruit, frozen juices, and frozen vegetables, has been spectacular.

Regard for consumer preferences has come to be accepted as good economics by a growing number of Canadian producers. The results

are seen in the increased farm production and sales of consumer-preferred products, compared with output of wheat and potatoes, for example.

Farm income from the sale of livestock and poultry now exceeds the sales from all grains. This is true for Canada as a whole and in every Province except Saskatchewan. Farm income from dairy products sometimes exceeds that from wheat.

Income from farm sales of eggs amounts to more than the value of the total oats crop and sometimes nearly equals that of all the barley.

Tobacco, corn, sugar beets, and flaxseed have become important crops. The income from the sale of tobacco exceeds that from fruits, potatoes, or other vegetables.

Consideration for the consumer's special preferences is seen also in the fruit orchards, where preferred varieties of apples have been planted in recent years. It is seen on the poultry ranches, where chickens and turkeys are being produced for evisceration and freezing. Such quality birds are rapidly replacing the miscellaneous lot of fowls formerly distributed by butcher shops as partially dressed. It is seen also on the cattle feed lots, where more cattle are being fed and they are being fattened to higher grades.

Impact on Farm Productivity

As the size of the farm labor force has shrunk, the use of modern equipment on farms has increased. From 1951 to 1956 the number of grain combines increased from 90,500 to 136,927, and the number of farm trucks from 196,122 to 277,183. Too, the number of farms using electric power increased from 319,383 in 1951 to 422,604 in 1956.

The rising farm production costs and the desire for a higher standard

TABLE 7.—*Farm machinery: Cost of major pieces of equipment on specialized 1,280-acre grain farm in western Canada*

Number of pieces	Type of equipment	Purchase price Dec. 1, 1955
		<i>Dollars</i>
2	Tractor ¹	7, 680
1	Combine, 14', self-propelled.....	6, 410
2	Trucks, one 1-ton and one 2-ton.....	5, 790
1	Automobile.....	2, 610
1	Swather, 16'.....	1, 029
1	Grain loader 30'.....	400
1	Discer with packer, 16'.....	1, 441
1	One-way disc with packer, 8'.....	1, 123
1	Drag harrow, 40'.....	200
1	Cultivator, heavy duty, 15'.....	786
1	Rod weeder, 24'.....	494
1	Sprayer, 40' to 45'.....	590
	Total.....	28, 553

¹ One of these is usually 35 hp. or larger.

Economic Analyst, p. 102, October 1957.

of living have caused many Canadian farmers to streamline their operations. They are using better seed and breeding stock. They are enlarging the scale of their individual operations. By replacing odd pieces of old farm machinery with fewer and larger machines, they are farming more acreage per man, and doing it better. By these and other means Canadian farmers are meeting the challenge of competition from non-agricultural industry, which had increased their cost for labor, materials, and services (table 43, Appendix).

The capital for improvement of agriculture seems to be forthcoming. Several additional commodities came under price support in 1957; namely, turkeys, fowl, dry milk, and sugar beets. On March 7, 1956, the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act was passed by the Parliament which authorized the Treasury to pay storage and interest charges on wheat held by the Canadian Wheat Board in excess of 178 million bushels (15-year average stocks) at the beginning of the crop year.

Of money lent by private banks, loans for farm machinery purchases make up an increasing percentage. Additional money is being made available to farmers through Government farm loan agencies (table 44, Appendix). Under the Farm Improvement Loans Act the amount of individual loans for short- or intermediate-term credit was raised in July 1956 from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The Canadian Farm Loan Board in 1956 also was authorized to raise its loan limit per farm. Legislation raised the first mortgage limit from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and abolished the second mortgage provision, under which \$2,000 could be loaned. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is trying to get the limit under the Farm Loan Act raised to not less than \$20,000. The reason: Canadian farmers cannot remain tied to uneconomic production practices.

One of Canada's many outstanding farm leaders, W. J. Parker, points out that the Canadian farmer cannot resist the adoption of up-to-date farming practices. The increased tempo of industrialization has generated a tremendous pull on agriculture.

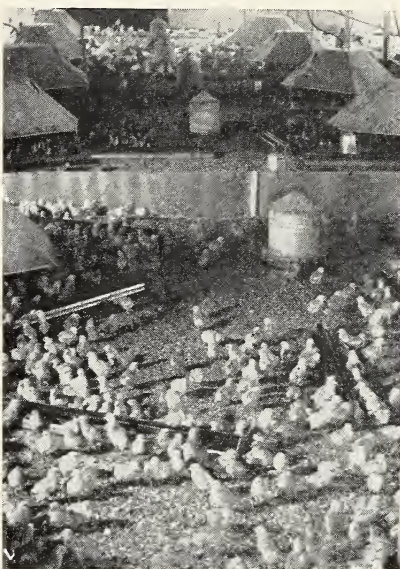
More milk is being picked up from farms at some distance from the dairy products factory. But the dairy farmer may have to install a refrigerated storage tank, costing \$2,500; otherwise the milk plant may terminate its contract. The Prairie grain farmer has a substantial investment in his major pieces of equipment. He must have a tractor, two or three tillage implements, a truck, and the necessary combine. But because of labor shortages he or his wife may have to haul grain from the field to farm storage bins and unload it, or transport it to country rail siding. This may require the purchase of another fairly large-size truck and grain auger or conveyor.

The market garden areas, such as Bradford, Ontario, have high-pressure cooling tubes for chilling their produce before it is sent by truck to Canadian and United States markets. Canadian as well as United States farmers are acquiring know-how in the use of trace minerals and antibiotics for their livestock. They use chemical sprays as insecticides,

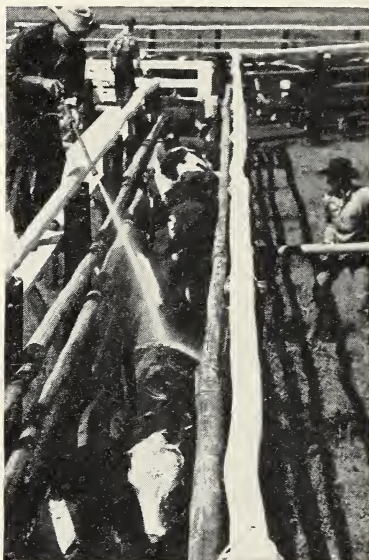


New Lacombe bacon-type hog.

Modern techniques are being used increasingly on Canada's farms. Abroad, they help Canadian farmers compete with producers of other countries. At home, they make farming more profitable by helping to solve such problems as labor shortages, high wages, increased discriminating demand.



Chicks in modern broiler house.



Prairie Farm Rehabilitation photo

Cattle are sprayed for warble fly.



Grain pours from truck to auger and to granary on Saskatchewan farm.

fungicides, and herbicides. They are buying their own modern low- and high-pressure equipment for application of the spray material because of the rising cost of custom application.

Many farms are equipped with the necessary machinery for modern and efficient production. The specialized wheat grower is usually adequately equipped, and may have machinery over and above that required for the most economical operation. Many of the Prairie wheat growers with less than 640 acres of land have been in economic difficulty. Some with suitably located farms have added to their incomes by shifting part of their planted acreage to feed grains or other crops and feeding beef cattle or hogs.

The dairy farmers, too, are meeting the costs problem by making shifts. Those who once kept a herd of only 8 or 10 milk cows frequently had difficulty in fulfilling the requirements for Grade "A" milk. Consequently they often had to sell milk for about \$2.25 per hundred pounds at the local cheese factory. Many such farmers have gone over to feeding more meat animals. Producers who stayed in the dairy business improved their herds and production facilities. The result is milk of a higher grade and greater milk production from fewer head of milk cows.

On the mixed farm in Ontario, corn and soybeans to some extent have been replacing winter wheat. This was possible because of the improved varieties of seed, the industrial demand for vegetable oils, and the strong consumer demand for cornfed livestock. Another consideration—the same type of tractor and power attachments used on several other crops can be used for soybeans or corn.

On the mixed farm in the Prairies, production of flaxseed or other oil-seeds is increasing. Here, too, one factor favoring the shift has been the strong industrial demand for vegetable oils. Perhaps a deciding factor, if a man must make a shift, is that the machinery used in wheat farming can also be used in putting in and harvesting flaxseed.

III. Top Exports: Supply and Destination

Grains

Canada has maintained wheat and total grain exports at a high level since 1951. Wheat exports are more than three times their pre-World War I level, and 90 percent above the level of 1935–39.

Shipments of wheat in 1957–58 anticipated by the Department of Trade and Commerce will about equal the average of 300 million bushels for the crop years 1951–52 through 1956–57.

This export achievement since 1951 has not been without its obstacles. Feed grades and low-protein milling wheat have had to be exported in larger quantities than ever before. Domestic prices have been supported in all the major wheat importing countries much above the price paid for imports. Deficit countries have maintained import controls, in one

TABLE 8.—*United States and Canada: How they compare as producers and exporters of farm commodities*

Commodity ¹	Production ²		Exports ³	
	U. S. increase 1945-49 to 1955-57	Canadian increase 1945-49 to 1955-57	U. S. increase 1945-49 to 1955-57	Canadian increase 1945-49 to 1955-57
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Wheat and flour.....	-20	34	5	18
Oats.....	-3	35	35	-37
Barley.....	48	75	319	434
Flaxseed ⁴	-4	163	535	745
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	7	57	10	134
Potatoes.....	9	5	-53	-40
Apples, fresh.....	4	0	135	-30
Maple sirup ⁵	9	7	(⁶)	49
Cattle, slaughter ⁷	38	14	(⁶)	-8
Beef.....	44	23	-49	-76
Pork.....	3	7	-61	-78
Cheese.....	20	-20	-79	-85
Butter.....	-3	3	59	7
Milk, dried.....	80	72	-23	-17
Milk, canned.....	9	30	-75	-89
Eggs, in the shell.....	7	19	48	-92
Poultry meat.....	50	71	98	-96

¹ Calendar year for livestock, dairy, and poultry products. U. S. crop years are used for U. S. crops. Canadian crop years are used for Canadian crops: for grain and flaxseed, beginning Aug. 1; for tobacco, Oct. 1; for potatoes and apples, July 1; for maple products, Jan. 1.

² 1956 and 1957 data are preliminary.

³ Part of export data for crop year 1957 is prorated.

⁴ U. S. exports include linseed oil in terms of flaxseed.

⁵ Includes maple sugar in terms of sirup.

⁶ The United States is on an import basis.

⁷ Excludes calves. U. S. production increase is based on total numbers of commercial cattle slaughtered. Canadian production increase is based on marketings less number returned to farms.

Official U. S. and Canadian production and trade data.

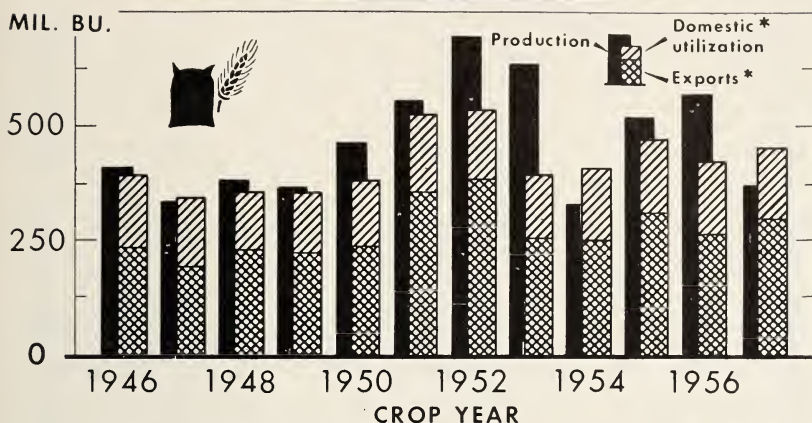
manner or another, throughout most of the period, and they have been generally short of foreign exchange for the purchase of grain with dollars.

Importance of Supply and Quality.—Bumper crops have supplied Canada with large quantities of grain for the expansion of exports and for domestic use.

Disposals of Canadian grain at home and abroad are more than 300 million bushels above the 1935-39 level. Canadian domestic grain requirements—largely as a result of the expanded meat industry—are now 150 million bushels greater than they were before the war. Exports of wheat are 100 million to 150 million bushels higher. Exports of barley are about 50 million bushels higher.

Canadian wheat production from prewar to 1956 increased more than 80 percent. Record or near-record wheat crops occurred more frequently during the period 1950-56 than any time since wheat farming began in Canada. Wheat carryover stocks at the beginning of the crop year,

Canada's Wheat Production, Exports, and Domestic Utilization



* FOR 1957, UNOFFICIAL CANADIAN ESTIMATES.

SOURCE: CANADA, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

on August 1, amounted to 580 million bushels in 1956, 500 million in 1955, and 602 million in 1954. Following the crop of 573 million bushels in 1956, total carryover for export and domestic purposes was 723 million bushels.

Protein content of Canadian wheat is an important determinant of Canada's success in selling a normal quota of wheat and flour to its regular overseas customers. Some buyers require flour of a high protein content. Others require a high-protein wheat for strengthening the baking quality of flour made in part from the domestic wheats.

Both flour mills and exporters were particularly concerned about the lower-than-average protein content of Canadian wheat produced in the 3 crop years 1952, 1954 and 1956, when the protein level ranged from 12.7 down to 12.4 percent. Millers reached the point where they were unable to produce flour from Canadian wheat that would meet the protein content desired by various foreign buyers. Even feed manufacturers found that they had to use other high-protein supplements to bring up the protein content of their feed products to the desired levels.

Domestic disappearance of barley rose from an average of 74 million bushels annually 1935-39 to 164.2 million bushels in 1955-56, an increase of 122 percent. Exports during the same period rose from 14 million to 64.3 million bushels. In 1956-57 they were 76.9 million bushels. Weather injury and poor threshing or handling techniques sometimes reduce the quality of barley for malting purposes.

TABLE 9.—*Grain: Canadian production utilization, and exportable surplus, averages 1935-39 and 1945-54 and annual 1955-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	Production	Domestic disappearance	Exportable surplus
Wheat:			
Average:	<i>Million bu.</i>	<i>Million bu.</i>	<i>Million bu.</i>
1935-39	312.4	114.4	198.0
1945-49	362.8	145.2	217.6
1950-54 ¹	537.6	155.0	382.6
Annual:			
1955 ¹	519.2	167.2	352.0
1956 ²	573.1	161.4	411.7
1957 ³	370.5	160.0	210.5
Oats:			
Average:			
1935-39	338.1	323.1	15.0
1945-49	326.4	311.7	14.7
1950-54 ¹	414.1	353.6	60.5
Annual:			
1955 ¹	407.8	368.5	39.3
1956 ²	524.4	401.9	122.5
1957 ³	384.6	375.0	9.6
Barley:			
Average:			
1935-39	88.9	74.5	14.4
1945-49	141.2	130.7	10.5
1950-54 ¹	228.3	134.6	93.7
Annual:			
1955 ¹	252.4	164.2	88.2
1956 ²	269.1	157.6	111.5
1957 ³	220.0	150.0	70.0

¹ Subject to intercensal revision.

² Preliminary.

³ Dominion Bureau of Statistics, November 1957 production estimate.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; *Current Review*, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Record crops of barley and substantial carryovers have minimized the problem of inadequate feed barley supplies in recent years. However, the price of Canadian feed barley has discouraged exports when a short crop occurred, as in 1954.

Production of oats has increased, particularly in the last 5 years, yet supply in 2 of those years was inadequate to meet both domestic and foreign demand. The utilization of oats as feed to complement barley is considered to be essential. During the last 20 years the volume of oats fed to horses has declined while that fed to animals other than horses has increased.

Total domestic oats disappearance averaged above 400 million bushels during the years 1943-45 when hog production was at a peak, but declined to 290.3 million bushels in 1947-48. During the succeeding years it has generally risen, amounting to 402 million bushels for the market year 1956-57.

Exports of oats to the United States rose from an average of less than one-half million bushels for 1935-39 to 65.9 million for 1953-54. The next year, they dropped to 14.8 million. Two factors contributed mainly

to the decline. One was the smaller size of the Canadian oats crop and the continued strong domestic demand for oats; Canadian output from the oats crop of 1954 was 25 percent below the 1953 crop, and the smallest one since 1947. The other was the improved feed grain supplies and the price decline in the United States, making oats from north of the border less competitive. Canada failed to fill the United States import quota which was in effect for oats in 1954-55, and, though the United States quota had been terminated, 1955-56 saw the lowest total Canadian oats exports of any year since the 1920's.

Destination of Shipments.—Canadian wheat is sold in about 40 countries and flour in 60 or more. Before the last war the United Kingdom took an average of 104 million bushels annually, nearly 60 percent of Canada's total exports. In the last 5 years, shipments to the United Kingdom have been slightly above the prewar level.

A great jump has taken place in Canadian exports to non-Commonwealth countries. Their annual average for 1951-56 was 100 million bushels more than it was in 1935-39.

After the United Kingdom, Western Europe as a whole takes the largest block of Canadian wheat. Countries such as Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands are always leading customers. Germany or Japan ranks next to the United Kingdom as the largest single buyer.

Japan has increased in importance. Its takings since 1953 have averaged about 30 million bushels per year. They amounted to less than 12 million in 1950 and about 5 million in prewar years.

TABLE 10.—*Wheat: Exports by country of final destination, average 1929-38, annual 1950-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	United King- dom	India	Other Common- wealth countries	Germany	Belgium and Netherlands	Other Europe	Japan	United States	Other Western Hemisphere	Other countries	Total all coun- tries
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average: 1929-38.....	118	.....	11	5	21	(1)	5	12	(1)	18	200
Annual:											
1950.....	102	11	19	1	17	33	12	21	21	4	241
1951.....	128	18	16	16	27	53	17	39	30	12	356
1952.....	123	14	31	24	37	59	15	23	34	26	386
1953.....	82	4	20	21	20	20	40	8	30	10	255
1954.....	102	2	16	25	25	23	28	5	19	7	252
1955.....	109	(2)	17	30	25	72	29	9	16	3	310
1956.....	91	(2)	11	36	28	34	35	8	9	11	263
1957 ³	105	20	20	30	27	40	30	8	10	10	300

¹ Included in other countries.

² Less than 500,000 bushels.

³ Based on rate of shipments through February 1958, official announcements of special programs, and agreements with U. S. S. R. and Poland.

Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg; Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom usually take 20 million to 30 million bushels a year. India, Pakistan, and Ceylon,

TABLE 11.—*Barley: Exports by country of final destination, crop years 1949-56*

Destination	1949	1950	1951	1952
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
United States.....	16,202,317	10,588,112	10,220,454	24,085,440
United Kingdom.....	159,786	159,786	7,656,402	16,084,538
Europe.....	1,300,256	11,128,195	36,626,585	53,190,214
Japan.....		1,197,604	15,107,708	19,407,379
Other.....	20,833	2,292	304,166	6,089,715
Total.....	17,523,406	23,075,989	69,915,315	118,857,286

Destination	1953	1954	1955	1956
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
United States.....	36,921,199	19,085,619	28,854,835	21,562,199
United Kingdom.....	19,639,098	48,537,885	22,684,795	32,368,422
Europe.....	13,437,716	5,105,991	5,733,519	10,724,419
Japan.....	19,669,890	4,356,455	7,037,022	12,223,663
Other.....	376,428	6,328	3,312	208
Total.....	90,044,331	77,092,278	64,313,483	76,878,911

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 12.—*Oats: Exports by destination, 1946-57*

Year beginning August—	Destination				Oats to all countries	Oats products to all countries ¹	Total oats and oats products to all countries
	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth countries	Other foreign countries			
	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>	<i>Mil. bu.</i>
1946.....	0.8	10.8	2.6	7.6	21.8	8.0	29.8
1947.....	1.2		.1	4.1	5.4	4.8	10.2
1948.....	18.2		(²)	3.2	21.4	1.8	23.2
1949.....	17.1		(²)	2.0	19.1	1.4	20.5
1950.....	30.6		(²)	4.1	34.7	.7	35.4
1951.....	58.6		(²)	11.0	69.6	1.1	70.6
1952.....	59.5	.6	(²)	4.3	64.9	.5	65.4
1953.....	65.9	1.5	(²)	2.5	69.9	.8	70.7
1954.....	14.8	2.5	(²)	4.3	22.6	.6	23.2
1955.....	1.9	.4	(²)	1.3	3.6	.5	4.1
1956.....	17.6	.1	(²)	.6	18.3	.3	18.7
1957 ³	13.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	15.4	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ In terms of oats. 16.5 pounds of rolled oats and oatmeal equal 1 bushel of oats, weighing 34 pounds (Canadian standard weight of oats).

² Less than 50,000 bushels.

³ Aug. 1, 1957, through Mar. 5, 1958.

⁴ Not available.

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, *Canadian Grain Exports, Grain Trade of Canada, Canadian Grain Position*.

who have been short of dollars, are now taking about \$60 million worth of wheat from Canada on a 10-year credit and grant basis.

The Government of India and the Canadian Wheat Board signed an agreement on February 20, 1958, whereby about 15 million bushels of Canadian wheat would be shipped to India during the winter and early spring of 1958. Payment is to be made in seven equal annual installments

TABLE 13.—*Grains, oilseeds, and their products: Canadian exports to the United States compared with Canadian exports to all countries, years ending Dec. 31, 1956 and 1957*

Commodity and product	1956 Canadian exports		1957 Canadian exports	
	To United States	To all countries	To United States	To all countries
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Barley.....	37,470,932	94,976,982	24,506,787	67,522,202
Buckwheat.....	208,146	325,225	80,706	371,275
Corn.....	248,666	3,107,344	395,206	549,033
Oats.....	7,630,238	9,316,319	19,748,748	22,389,769
Rice, wild.....	282,445	282,445	103,199	103,199
Rice, NOP.....	310,494	310,494	363,750	363,850
Rye.....	4,306,236	14,217,686	3,419,584	4,744,322
Wheat, Ontario winter.....	268,027	1,003,251	669,153	4,291,147
Wheat, durum.....	1,300	24,286,515	13,710	24,592,774
Wheat, NOP.....	17,690,049	487,208,678	15,464,533	351,530,658
Bran, shorts and middlings..	2,303,771	5,653,004	2,418,178	3,860,207
Oat feed.....	495,042	498,916	622,003	623,864
Mixed feeds.....	61,854	972,852	79,317	869,586
Screenings.....	2,681,276	3,031,062	3,086,025	3,669,583
Cornmeal.....	.....	244,460	4,887	315,834
Oatmeal and rolled oats....	1,366	573,066	4,864	542,186
Wheat flour, Ontario winter.	10,529	356,804	.....	89,161
Flour of wheat, NOP.....	1,885,789	71,192,215	2,395,764	61,085,805
Meal, NOP.....	63	1,658	.....	114
Biscuits and bread.....	2,408,663	2,439,502	2,160,304	2,187,588
Cereal foods, prepared.....	13,556	339,543	828,433	1,052,816
Food starches, flour, NOP gluten.....	77,138	319,340	36,311	190,813
Macaroni and spaghetti, canned.....	3,496	32,562	846	22,902
Macaroni and spaghetti, NOP.....	12,056	352,818	24,571	396,856
Malt.....	3,588,106	8,538,722	4,614,981	9,750,860
Beer and ale.....	3,318,092	3,585,882	3,831,930	4,052,544
Whisky.....	62,467,350	68,660,235	60,610,206	66,993,691
Soybeans.....	6,650	3,797,329	1,301	4,079,565
Flaxseed.....	6,404	43,628,868	19,652	64,723,234
Linseed cake and meal.....	302	2,767,081	144,805	1,915,225
Soybean cake and meal.....	1,830	17,987,334	29,146	15,549,374
Linseed oil.....	.....	2,172,013	.....	2,098,715
Soybean oil.....	85	5,203,798	10,000	4,880,064
Mustardseed.....	1,932,985	4,042,634	940,159	2,921,553
Mustardseed oil.....	110,211	110,211	.....	.....
Rapeseed.....	36,310	3,000,558	4,207	13,893,253
Rapeseed oil.....	467,831	839,478	495,206	794,181
Total.....	150,307,288	885,376,884	147,128,472	743,017,803
Total excluding beer, ale, and whisky.....	84,521,846	813,130,767	82,686,336	671,971,568

beginning March 31, 1961. Interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent is payable annually. The first shipments under this agreement were made in January, and the final shipment was scheduled for May 15 or before.

The Government of Pakistan, and possibly Ceylon, is obtaining wheat on the same 10-year credit terms as were extended to India. Wheat and flour in the form of grants worth \$15 million were shipped to Colombo Plan countries, during the latter half of crop year 1957-58, in addition to Colombo Plan shipments of several million bushels early in the year.

Canadian shipments of wheat to Australia in the first quarter of 1958, on the basis of information from trade sources, were three cargoes of No. 3 Northern wheat—in the neighborhood of 1 million bushels. It is going to New South Wales to be used for home consumption, according to Australian reports.

The Government of Australia has given authority for purchase of 1.5 million bushels of wheat, reportedly for dollars. It is said that Australia will take at least 10 million bushels altogether from Canada.

Some Commonwealth areas that give tariff preference to Canada and do not produce enough wheat to meet their requirements are small but regular buyers of flour. They include Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, parts of East and West Africa, British territories in the Mediterranean, and the British West Indies. Collectively they are important.

For grains other than millable wheat, the United States is Canada's best customer. Total exports of unmillable wheat, rye, and coarse grains to the United States for domestic consumption total 40 million to 70 million bushels in most years. The quantity depends chiefly on the supply of feed grains in both the United States and Canada and on comparative prices.

Canadian control of exports and export prices is an important factor in determining the movement of oats, barley, and unmillable wheat into the United States. The Canadian procedure of making a low guaranteed delivery payment to the producer, usually well below the United States price, tends to make the higher United States price attractive to Canadian grain.

Canada's exports of rye go principally to Western Europe and the United States. They often amount to 10 million or 15 million bushels annually compared with 2.5 million bushels in prewar years. Canadian rye consumption has declined in importance, and production is most irregular.

The United States and Great Britain are the best customers for barley. Barley for malting and some feed barley, making a total of 20 million or 30 million bushels, come into the United States. Somewhat smaller amounts go to the United Kingdom, mostly for feed use.

Europe has some heavy users of malt—such as Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, and Austria. Several produce most of their

TABLE 14.—*Forage crop seed: Production, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	Alfalfa seed	Alsike seed	Red clover seed	Sweetclover seed	Timothy seed
Average:	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1945-49.....	11, 923	4, 527	8, 007	17, 372	10, 810
1950-54.....	8, 953	5, 890	8, 379	17, 037	14, 758
Annual:					
1955.....	3, 957	7, 575	9, 155	15, 840	22, 040
1956.....	1, 295	4, 245	4, 065	19, 775	12, 765
1957 ¹	2, 040	4, 680	² 9, 565	13, 600	11, 290

¹ Estimated.² Includes about 4,350,000 pounds of single-cut type of Altaswede strain.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 15.—*Grass seed: Production, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1	Brome grass	Kentucky bluegrass	Canadian bluegrass	Creeping red fescue	Meadow fescue
Average:	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1945-49.....	8, 159	322	363	876	255
1950-54.....	11, 421	887	98	4, 077	442
Annual:					
1955.....	9, 370	1, 530	75	9, 800	717
1956.....	6, 210	503	100	5, 320	2, 153
1957 ¹	3, 435	705	50	6, 000	1, 275

¹ Estimated.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

own malting barley requirements. but Belgium and the others to a lesser degree do buy barley for malting purposes. Canada and the United States have long exported barley malt. Following the First World War they were the two leading export nations. They were followed by Algeria, Argentina, Chile, India, among others. These nations were "in and out" of the market, however, and, since World War II, have been out of it almost entirely.

Japan is now Canada's third most important market for barley. This has grown from no trade in prewar years to an average of 10 million to 15 million bushels annually, principally as a replacement for rice in the Japanese diet.

Seeds

An important part of the grass and legume seed crop is exported. About 50 million pounds are produced annually, three-fourths of which is exported. The leading seeds exported to the United States are sweet-clover, brome grass, alsike, and red clover. They amount to about 25 million pounds annually, and have a value of more than \$6 million.

Other seeds exported have included wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, and

vegetable seeds. Selkirk wheat was imported into the United States in limited quantities 1953-55, and in greater quantities in 1956, because of its resistance to rust. United States seed growers bought considerable quantities of Harosoy soybean seed in the period 1952-55 because of its tolerance to the stem canker disease.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Exports of meat and livestock have been much less steady than the growth in production and consumption.

Marketings of cattle reached a record level of 2.2 million head in 1957, but in the long run they have not kept pace with the growth of domestic consumption.

Live cattle were available in quantity and occupied an important place in Canada's agricultural exports until 1942. They reached high levels again from 1948 to 1951 and in 1957.

To help in meeting the British contracts and other commitments growing out of the war, a Canadian embargo was in force from 1943 through 1947 on shipments to the United States of beef and animals for slaughter. After this measure was removed there was a rush movement of cattle across the border into the United States. More than 400,000 head came down annually during the years 1948-50. A peak export of 459,000 head was reached in 1950, all except 2,000 of which were exported to the United States.

Rising Canadian domestic demand, together with the strong demand in the United States, exceeded the growth of production in Canada between 1948 and 1951. The inevitable happened. Substantial reductions occurred in cold storage stocks, in the cattle population numbers, and ultimately in exports and slaughterings.

The rise in Canadian cattle prices and the depleted supply which resulted from the strong domestic and export demand for beef caused Canada's total live cattle exports in 1951 to drop by 220,000 head, a decline of almost 50 percent in 1 year. By the end of 1951, monthly total domestic slaughterings of inspected cattle, not including calves, had declined to less than 50 percent of December 1948 inspected slaughterings.

The export trade in live cattle did not recover until the second half of the year 1957. Following the relatively low supply situation, foot-and-mouth disease broke out in Saskatchewan in February 1952. Embargoes by the Provinces, the Federal Government of Canada, and the United States were placed on movements of live animals and uncooked meat products across respective boundaries. In accordance with Federal law, herds in the infected areas were slaughtered.

Main Outlet for Canada's Meat.—Shortage of supply has in recent years been a factor limiting Canadian exports of meats to the United States. Government controls abroad and competition from other suppliers have limited Canadian exports of meats elsewhere.

The United States takes three-fourths of Canada's total meat exports

TABLE 16.—*Livestock on farms in Canada on June 1, selected years, 1901–56*

Year	Milk cows	Cattle and calves (other than dairy cows)	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1901.....		3, 167	2, 354	2, 510
1911.....		3, 931	3, 635	2, 174
1921.....	3, 229	5, 140	3, 324	3, 200
1931.....	3, 523	4, 450	4, 700	3, 627
1941.....	3, 626	4, 891	6, 081	2, 840
1951.....	2, 908	5, 463	4, 916	1, 479
1956.....	3, 164	7, 855	4, 733	1, 638

Census of Canada, 1956, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada.

TABLE 17.—*Meat: Per capita consumption, average 1935–39, annual 1951–56*¹

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Canned meats	Variety meats	Total
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Average: 1935–39.....	54. 7	10. 5	5. 6	39. 8	1. 7	5. 8	118. 1
Annual:							
1951.....	48. 9	7. 5	2. 1	60. 9	5. 8	4. 8	130. 0
1952.....	44. 6	6. 1	1. 9	63. 2	8. 8	5. 4	130. 6
1953.....	64. 6	8. 2	2. 4	55. 0	5. 2	5. 1	140. 5
1954.....	72. 0	10. 1	2. 5	53. 7	4. 4	5. 3	148. 0
1955.....	72. 0	8. 8	2. 8	58. 0	4. 2	5. 7	151. 5
1956.....	73. 6	8. 9	2. 7	58. 3	5. 3	5. 7	154. 5

¹ Civilian consumption only; carcass weight equivalent, except variety meats.TABLE 18.—*Cattle and calves: Exports by country of destination, average 1935–39, annual 1940–57*

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries	Total
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>
Average: 1935–39.....	17, 279	220, 671	4, 886	242, 836
Annual:				
1940.....		229, 514	4, 267	233, 781
1941.....		250, 573	3, 554	254, 127
1942.....		212, 393	3, 385	215, 778
1943.....		58, 595	4, 130	62, 725
1944.....	1	53, 275	5, 897	59, 173
1945.....	4	70, 658	8, 845	79, 507
1946.....	359	96, 356	7, 903	104, 618
1947.....	310	74, 481	8, 432	83, 223
1948.....	319	450, 481	6, 552	457, 352
1949.....		417, 648	3, 007	420, 655
1950.....		456, 718	2, 038	458, 756
1951.....		237, 555	1, 558	239, 113
1952.....		14, 120	1, 326	15, 446
1953.....		67, 297	2, 208	69, 505
1954.....	1	86, 771	2, 422	89, 194
1955.....		63, 400	4, 213	67, 613
1956.....	1	47, 460	9, 056	56, 517
1957.....	24	384, 130	3, 378	387, 532

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Agricultural Division. *Trade of Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and nearly all the animals for slaughter. About 10 million pounds of pork and small amounts of beef are shipped to Caribbean countries. Pickled pork and beef are traditional items in this trade.

Canadian packers and the Department of Agriculture experimented in shipment of various types of fresh beef to Britain prior to the Second World War. Heavy beeves could not compete with Argentine beef. Top-grade beef carcasses weighing 850 to 1,000 pounds sold competi-

TABLE 19.—*Beef: Exports by country of destination, averages 1935–49, annual 1950–57*¹

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries ²	Total
Average:	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
1935–39.....	4,575	2,596	3,728	10,899
1940–44.....	19,693	1,149	8,906	29,748
1945–49.....	75,289	36,733	12,903	124,925
Annual:				
1950.....		87,680	3,060	90,740
1951.....	(³)	94,899	2,015	96,914
1952.....	63,795	2,177	2,100	68,072
1953.....	6,635	18,680	3,605	28,920
1954.....	8,248	11,267	3,065	22,580
1955.....		9,716	3,071	12,787
1956.....		15,821	2,334	18,155
1957 ⁴		46,881	1,445	48,326

¹ Basis, dressed carcass weight.

² Includes Newfoundland until federation with Canada on Mar. 31, 1949.

³ Less than 500 pounds.

⁴ Includes only beef and veal, fresh and frozen, and pickled beef in barrels, actual weight. Veal not shown separately; probably very small quantity.

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Agriculture Division; *Trade of Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 20.—*Pork: Exports by country of destination, averages 1935–49, annual 1950–57*¹

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries	Total
Average:	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
1935–39.....	166,148	8,687	4,795	179,630
1940–44.....	521,586	2,978	10,971	535,535
1945–49.....	245,990	101	18,191	264,282
Annual:				
1950.....	72,340	6,597	6,162	85,099
1951.....	1,892	22,201	8,921	33,014
1952.....		22,529	9,566	32,095
1953.....	2	66,567	11,553	78,122
1954.....	4	66,894	9,238	76,136
1955.....	15	69,585	10,500	80,100
1956.....	123	56,585	11,162	67,870
1957 ²	116	31,819	1,282	33,217

¹ Basis, dressed carcass weight.

² Includes only pork, fresh and frozen, and bacon and ham, actual weights.

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Agriculture Division; *Trade of Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



Canada Packers

Hereford cattle like these being fattened for slaughter at a Toronto packing plant are marketed largely in Canada, where consumer demand for choice beef has greatly increased in the last 10 years. Most Canadian beef cattle exported to the United States are feeders and stockers that will be further conditioned before they are slaughtered.

tively with comparable grades of English and Scotch beef, but Canadian feeders were in a position to supply beef competitively only when the cost of feed barley was relatively low to the feeder.

In the United States market, Canada is the leading foreign source of uncooked bacon and ham, fresh pork, hogs, and beef. Proximity of the United States market gave Canada an advantage over European and other suppliers.

Though \$90 million worth of canned cooked meat enters the United States annually, the quantity from Canada is exceeded by that of several other countries. In canned hams the Netherlands, Denmark, and Poland outrank Canada, and in canned beef products the quantity of Argentine and Uruguayan supplies greatly exceeds Canadian.

Livestock, Meat, and Other Exports.—Levels of most Canadian livestock-product exports are now rising. Leading these are live cattle, beef, hides and skins, tallow, and sausage casings.

Domestic consumption of several products other than meat, while increasing, has not equaled the rate of meat consumption. Among these are hides, which are shipped to many countries. The United States is the largest and steadiest customer. Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom each take about \$1 million worth annually. Total exports of cattle and calf hides amounted to \$8 million in 1955 and 1956 and \$10 million in 1957.



National Film Board

Measuring length of the carcass and thickness of the fatback on bacon-type hog. Thinness of the fatback is one of the attributes of a high-grade bacon hog, for which the Canadian Government pays producers a premium up to \$2.00 per head when the animals are marketed.

Tallow exports have risen from \$1 million in 1953 to nearly \$4 million in 1956 and \$5.1 million in 1957. During the last 3 years the Union of South Africa and Japan have been the largest buyers. Some other British Commonwealth countries and territories are buyers; other Far East importers from Canada are Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan. Western Europe and Latin America have not been steady or large buyers, but several of these countries occasionally buy from Canada.

Packers in Canada have several regular customers for sausage casings. United States yearly purchases of \$1.2 million to \$1.3 million worth are somewhat more than half of Canadian exports. The next most important customers are Australia and the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, other countries of Western Europe, and the Union of South Africa.

Dairy Products

Important dairy industry developments since prewar are the increased amounts of milk going into consumption in fluid form, the growing percentage of milk produced on modern dairy farms for requirements of urban centers, and construction of several large-scale milk processing plants.

In this scene Canadian consumers are using more concentrated milk products, particularly evaporated whole milk and dry skim milk. In addition they are consuming more Cheddar cheese and specialty cheeses and

TABLE 21.—*Milk: Production and utilization, averages 1935-39 and 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	Production	Percentage of total milk output diverted to—						
		Fluid sales ¹	Consumed on farms ²	Creamery butter	Dairy butter	Cheddar cheese ³	Concentrated milk	Ice cream
Average:	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1935-39 . . .	15, 284	18. 8	16. 5	39. 0	14. 2	8. 9	1. 7	0. 9
1945-49 . . .	16, 203	27. 8	10. 8	41. 1	4. 8	8. 9	4. 2	2. 0
1950-54 . . .	15, 944	30. 1	10. 4	41. 5	3. 5	5. 8	5. 3	2. 9
Annual:								
1955	17, 298	30. 8	9. 5	43. 1	2. 5	5. 7	5. 3	3. 2
1956	17, 303	32. 3	9. 4	41. 0	2. 5	5. 3	5. 5	3. 3
1957 ⁴	17, 400	33. 2	9. 2	40. 0	2. 3	5. 7	5. 7	3. 4

¹ Includes sales of fluid cream.

² Includes fluid milk fed to livestock, and milk in mixed feed.

³ Includes factory cheese other than cheddar for Quebec Province, 1935-38.

⁴ Partially estimated.

Current Review, November 1955 and November 1957, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 22.—*Production of selected dairy products, averages 1935-39 and 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	Total milk production	Creamery butter	Cheddar cheese	Dry skim milk
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Average:				
1935-39	15, 284	255	120	21
1945-49	16, 203	284	132	53
1950-54	15, 944	283	83	72
Annual:				
1955	17, 298	319	80	87
1956 ¹	17, 303	303	84	79
1957 ²	17, 400	296	³ 93	109

¹ Preliminary.

² Estimated.

³ Canadian process cheese production amounted to 44 million pounds in 1957.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 23.—*Changing exports of Canadian dairy products, averages 1935–39 and 1945–54 annual 1955–57*

Year	Cheddar cheese	Butter	Canned whole milk	Dry whole milk	Dry skim milk	Casein
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Average:						
1935–39.....	97.7	6.6	24.0	4.2	1.4	(¹)
1945–49.....	78.0	3.0	61.0	6.0	17.3	2.0
1950–54.....	23.5	.1	24.0	12.1	14.8	2.1
Annual:						
1955.....	13.4	7.4	6.6	16.1	5.9	3.0
1956 ²	11.5	2.1	8.9	17.3	5.9	3.3
1957 ³	7.0	.....	5.1	14.6	.7	.9

¹ Less than 50,000 pounds.

² Preliminary.

³ January–November only.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

more ice cream. Types of cheese presently made in Canada on a commercial basis are:

Camembert	Gouda	Romano
Cheddar	Limburger	Roquefort
Cottage	Neufchatel	Swiss
Cream	Parmesan	Trappist
Edam	Provolone	

The export trade in dairy products has changed too. From an important trade in Cheddar cheese directed largely to the United Kingdom, exports have declined in volume, have become more diversified, and are being sent increasingly to Latin American countries.

Total exports of Canadian dairy products are \$15 million to \$20 million annually. Cheddar cheese exports are now less than 15 million pounds annually, compared with the average of 80 million pounds shipped abroad 1935–39. Present annual shipments to the United Kingdom—Canada's largest export market—amount to about 10 million pounds, same as the amount shipped in 1953–54 under a bulk sales arrangement.

Principal dairy product exports to the United States are casein, a variety of cheeses, and dried milk. They have a total value of about \$1 million.

Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, and British West Indies territories are Canada's principal outlets in Latin America. Buyers elsewhere are Belgium, Italy, Ceylon, India, the Union of South Africa, and other Commonwealth territories in Africa.

Poultry Products

Canada's poultry industry has exported limited amounts of every major type of poultry product. Its most important foreign market, except dur-

Ready-to-cook turkey and broiler production is a rapidly developing industry in Canada. The rising domestic demand that is responsible is expected to continue.



Manitoba Co-operator

ing the war and early postwar years, has been the Western Hemisphere. While the export trade takes only 1 percent of Canada's domestic output of poultry and eggs the nation's production capacity and efficiency are expanding so rapidly that increased exports are to be expected.

Farm cash income from poultry products was \$305 million in 1956. This is a 70-percent increase over the value of poultry products produced in 1950. Egg production reached a record level of 409 million dozen in 1956. From January through October 1957, production exceeded comparable levels of 1946 by about 10 percent or more.

Under war and postwar contracts, Canada shipped the United Kingdom substantial quantities of dried eggs, eggs in the shell, and canned poultry meat. Producers were given a guaranteed price and various types of subsidies as incentives.

After the termination of the bulk contract trade with Britain, Canadian producers increased their exports to the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries, and set about expanding production and improving quality of the Canadian products to meet United States competition in the Canadian market.

Eggs and poultry in Canada, until recently, were largely produced from farm flocks. Since farm producers generally were not equipped for year-round production, there were extreme seasonal variations in production levels and in prices. This made it difficult for Canada to enter the market in year-round deficit countries such as the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany.

Best customers for eggs in the shell are Venezuela, the United States, Mexico, British West Indies, and Bermuda. The United States takes principally Grade "A" Large and Venezuela takes mostly Grade "A" Mediums. Export shipments of eggs were 9.4 million dozen in 1957 compared with 3.9 million dozen in 1956.

Following World War I, Canada annually sent 5 million to 10 million dozen eggs in the shell to the United Kingdom. That market was highly

TABLE 24.—*Poultry meat: Production and trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic disappearance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:				
1935-39.....	198	(¹)	3.0	194.0
1945-49.....	286	1.4	16.5	270.5
1950-54.....	365	7.0	2.7	369.5
Annual:				
1955.....	443	21.3	1.2	463.8
1956.....	498	29.6	.4	511.9
1957 ²	525	12.0	.5	528.3

¹ Not available.

² Partially estimated.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

competitive. Denmark was the principal supplier of top-quality strictly fresh eggs, with which Canadian eggs had to compete in both quality and price. A large percentage of eggs marketed off Canadian farms, prior to World War II, were susceptible to contamination because of their unsanitary handling.

Poultry exports go almost entirely to Western Hemisphere countries. Dressed poultry is shipped to the British West Indies, the United States, St. Pierre (French), Bermuda, and British Guiana. Baby chicks are sold in the British territories of the Caribbean and in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and the United States.

Canada had shipped dressed poultry including fresh turkeys and frozen chickens to the United Kingdom between the two world wars. However, the European market for poultry as well as eggs was very competitive. Furthermore, specialized poultry production in Canada had been only slightly developed.

Canadian consumption of poultry meat has doubled within the last 20 years. Canadians have greatly increased their buying of chickens and turkeys as their wages and employment have improved. Per capita consumption of poultry meat generally has risen from 19.5 pounds prewar to approximately 30 pounds in recent years.

During the period of rising demand, three developments have occurred:

- (1) Exports of live Canadian poultry and of poultry meat have declined.
- (2) Domestic production has expanded.
- (3) Imports, particularly of frozen eviscerated birds from the United States, have increased.

This trade has benefited Canadian as well as United States producers. Imports reached a peak of 30 million pounds in 1956. Consumers discovered that they could buy high-quality dressed poultry, at a reasonable price, any season of the year. Quality, convenience, and price of the imported product contributed to the rising level of consumer purchases.

The domestic Canadian industry increased its efficiency and the volume output of high-quality poultry meat. Production of poultry meat in Canada tripled from 1939 to 1957, rising from 176 million pounds to 525 million pounds. Per capita consumption somewhat above the present level is expected.

The commercial poultry and egg industry has been undergoing expansion, improvements in management and, with these, mechanization. It is currently expanding construction of modern turkey, broiler, and laying houses and eviscerating plants. Production of both broilers and eggs is tending toward steady year-round operation to avoid seasonal gluts and shortages. Quality is being standardized for eggs and broilers.

Some Canadian farmers are going into large-scale poultry raising on a contract basis. The other party to the agreement may supply the chicks and the feed, and then process and sell the birds wholesale as eviscerated broilers or fryers. (See Appendix for example of contract.) It is likely that the growth of the poultry industry in Canada will take place largely in these vertically integrated or other large-scale modern establishments, which can overcome the climatic factors that handicap farm growers. In fact, egg or broiler production can take place as efficiently in a modern poultry battery located in Canada as in the United States.

Fruits and Vegetables

Canada exports fruits and vegetables with a value of \$20 million to \$25 million annually. The strong demand in the United States and other countries arising from the delivery of high-quality horticultural products indicates that these exports could be greatly increased. But limited Canadian output, in addition to control of trade in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, tends to restrict expansion of Canadian exports.

Canada has the resources, including the soil, climate, and production and marketing know-how, to develop a larger fruit export industry. High levels of domestic consumption and competition of other industry for labor and capital and the encroachment of industry or urban areas in Ontario and Quebec Provinces are current limitations (tables 45, 46, Appendix).

Occasional killing frosts and the recent high cost of developing new production have slowed down expansion of the tree fruit production other than apples. The apple industry appears likely to expand with greatest assurance of withstanding climatic conditions. It has plantings of desirable varieties under management of experienced growers in the Maritimes, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.

Plantings of strawberries and apricots have been expanded in British Columbia, but weather there is frequently unfavorable for soft fruits and berries.

Fresh fruit valued at about \$15 million is exported annually. Apples, blueberries, grapes, strawberries, and pears make up most of it. The United States is the principal customer for each, and almost the only

customer for blueberries, other berries, and grapes. About one-third of the apples and pears are sent to other countries.

Canadians sell their apple surplus mostly in the United States, United Kingdom, Western Europe, and Latin America. They sell 1 million to 2 million bushels of apples annually in the United States. In most years Canadian apples are widely distributed throughout the United States and

TABLE 25.—*Apples (fresh): Exports by country of destination, averages 1930-44; annual 1945-57*

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Other countries	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average:				
1930-34.....	5,785	66	824	6,676
1935-39.....	5,636	23	601	6,260
1940-44.....	808	676	272	1,756
Annual:				
1945.....	777	807	132	1,716
1946.....	3,453	915	363	4,731
1947.....	1,344	1,419	651	3,414
1948.....	(¹)	1,545	720	2,265
1949.....	1,580	1,637	192	3,409
1950.....	2,289	2,362	80	4,731
1951.....	1,047	1,953	137	3,137
1952.....	706	1,486	150	2,342
1953.....	(¹)	1,832	140	1,972
1954.....	383	1,646	108	2,137
1955.....	843	1,375	110	2,327
1956.....	808	1,473	109	2,390
1957 ²	466	650	³ 238	1,353

¹ None, or less than 500 bushels.

² January-November only.

³ Among other countries are: Netherlands, 72,438 bushels; West Germany, 42,029 bushels; New Zealand, 29,037 bushels; Malaya, 15,525 bushels; Trinidad, 12,782 bushels; Iceland 12,450 bushels.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 26.—*Soft tree fruits: Production, averages 1935-44, annual 1953-57*

Year	Plums and prunes	Peaches	Apricots	Cherries
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average:				
1935-39.....	264	1,023	50	210
1940-44.....	413	1,452	83	277
Annual:				
1953.....	749	2,893	165	449
1954.....	716	2,425	118	600
1955.....	828	2,883	184	763
1956.....	534	1,667	84	388
1957 ¹	537	2,742	361	467

¹ December estimate.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

over an extended period so that they do not adversely affect the price of apples produced within the United States.

Canada also imports apples from the United States. In addition to early apples, it takes substantial amounts of later varieties when its crop is short. There is growing fear on the part of United States producers that the Canadian pressure for restricting fruit imports will endanger the reciprocal two-way flow of deciduous fruit across the border.

The recent flow of Canadian export apples comes largely from British Columbia's Okanagan Valley. These apples are of high quality and are highly colored and generally comparable with the best apples produced in the United States. Old orchards in the Maritime Provinces have been replanted; and young trees are now in bearing in British Columbia.

The Niagara Peninsula is the center of Canada's surplus grape-growing industry. It produces 80 million to 90 million pounds annually. About one-half are processed into wine, grape juice, and jelly, and up to one-third are exported in fresh form.

The grapes are grown in concentrated areas, and exports enter the

TABLE 27.—*Blueberries: Production and exports, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	Production	Exports ¹
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Average:		
1945-49.....	20.0	18.0
1950-54.....	22.5	18.7
Annual:		
1955.....	25.1	17.2
1956.....	15.0	11.2
1957.....	(²)	5.4

¹ Largely to the United States. Includes fresh and frozen.

² Not available.

Current Review, November 1957, Department of Agriculture; *Trade of Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 28.—*Grapes and berries; Production, averages 1935-44, annual 1953-57*

Year	Grapes	Loganberries	Strawberries	Raspberries
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 quarts</i>	<i>1,000 quarts</i>
Average:				
1935-39.....	42,818	1,872	25,493	9,159
1940-44.....	57,883	1,864	19,512	10,106
Annual:				
1953.....	80,533	1,688	28,036	13,359
1954.....	88,876	1,056	27,971	12,839
1955.....	94,752	1,237	22,674	12,099
1956.....	80,274	279	19,112	6,656
1957 ¹	68,154	1,269	15,463	11,662

¹ December estimate.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

United States during a short season in late September and early October. They are largely absorbed in the grape juice and wine industry. Few grapes produced in the Great Lakes region on the United States side move into Canada.

Nearly all of Canada's peaches and pears are produced in Ontario and British Columbia. Two million to 3 million bushels of peaches are harvested annually, one-third to one-half of which are canned. Few are exported as fresh or canned. The pear crop is usually about 1.5 million bushels annually, but declined to less than 1 million in 1957. Again one-third to one-half of it is processed. Exports as fresh range from negligible to 75,000 bushels annually. Pear production is ordinarily nearly three times what it was in prewar years.

TABLE 29.—*Potatoes: Acreage, yield, and output, averages 1935-49, annual 1950-57*

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Total production	Production of certified seed
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Million bushels</i>	<i>Million bushels</i>
Average:				
1935-39	516	125	64	4. 3
1940-44		139	68	4. 4
1945-49	417	160	66	12. 1
Annual:				
1950	370	198	73	15. 9
1951	385	170	48	10. 2
1952	297	202	60	10. 3
1953	323	209	68	12. 5
1954	300	173	52	12. 0
1955	308	206	63	10. 1
1956	312	220	69	12. 1
1957	311	225	70	(¹)

¹ Not available.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

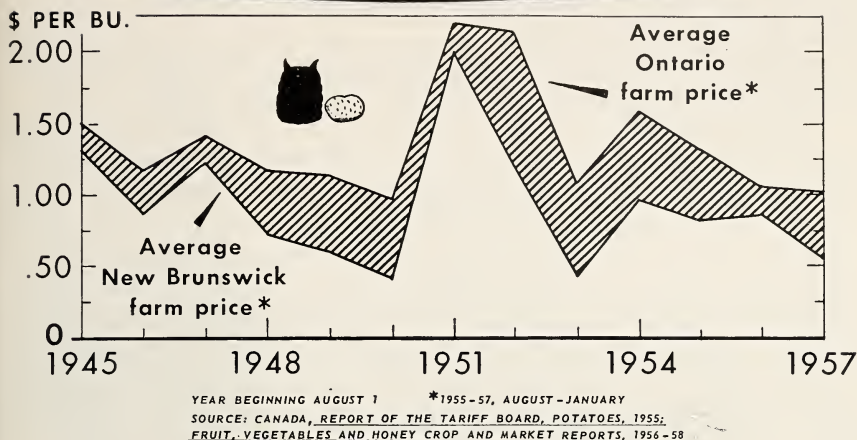
TABLE 30.—*Dried beans and peas: Production and exports, averages 1935-54, annual 1955-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	Beans		Peas	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	<i>1,000 bu.</i>	<i>1,000 bu.</i>	<i>1,000 bu.</i>	<i>1,000 bu.</i>
Average:				
1935-39	1, 283	340	1, 343	17
1945-49	1, 356	219	1, 376	411
1950-54	1, 190	295	875	238
Annual:				
1955	1, 286	102	748	135
1956	1, 146	133	1, 817	422
1957	¹ 1, 094	.....	¹ 1, 400	.....

¹ Revised estimate.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Spread Between Potato Prices in Ontario and New Brunswick



Exports of canned fruit—peaches, pears, berries—and other processed fruit are small in volume. They are sold in the same general areas which buy the fresh fruit and to a lesser extent in Africa and other markets.

Quality for most Canadian canned products is very high. The trade is in private hands. Prices are generally competitive with similar quality available from other sources.

Quebec, which usually produces two-thirds of the blueberries in Canada, is the source of most of the exports. The berries are exported as fresh or frozen, and total 10 million to 20 million pounds annually. In 1957 the crop was hard hit by spring frost, and a small crop was picked, following a 15-million-pound harvest in 1956. Ordinarily the size of the crop picked is affected by availability of labor.

Of the markets for Canada's vegetable surpluses the United States is much the most important. Certified seed potatoes, table stock potatoes, yellow turnips, and lettuce are the leading items shipped to the United States. They have a value of \$8 million to \$10 million a year, unless the price of potatoes is very much depressed.

Markets outside the United States are being developed for Canadian seed potatoes, onions, dried peas, dried beans, and canned vegetables. European markets are sought for dried peas and canned vegetables. The West Indies and Latin America are being given special attention for nearly the whole range of vegetables exported by Canada.

Per capita consumption of potatoes is declining in Canada, as it is in the United States. But total consumption has risen; and production has gone up somewhat since 1935-39. Acreage, on the other hand, has been

reduced since then, but yield per acre has almost doubled.

Apparent annual per capita disappearance of potatoes in Canada declined from 192 pounds in the period 1935-39 to 147 pounds in 1956. Total apparent domestic consumption increased from 23.3 million to 28 million hundredweight. Production during the same period increased from 38.6 million to 41.4 million hundredweight. In 1957, production was 42 million hundredweight.

Canada and the United States have comparable grade and size regulations for their border trade in main crop table stock potatoes.

The principal export markets for dried beans and whole peas are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands and other European countries, and Latin America. Split peas go almost entirely to Latin America, particularly to the West Indies.

Exporters of dried beans and peas usually buy from country dealers. The export sales of the more uniform types are made on the basis of Government inspection certificate, with the provision that the certificate is final for quality at the time of shipment. Dried peas and beans having special quality characteristics not readily applicable to present Government quality standards sometimes are sold by sample, or samples are sent for supplementary evaluation.

Oilseeds

Canada's exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils have become important. In 1957 they included 7 million gallons of oil, more than 20 million bushels of flaxseed, 1.5 million bushels of soybeans, and about 3 million cwt. of rapeseed and mustardseed. Western Europe and Japan are the buyers. In terms of oil, exports to all countries jumped from 43,000 metric tons in 1953 to about 177,000 in 1956. Imports in 1956 were somewhat less than exports, totaling about 167,000 metric tons.

The principal Western European buyers were Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and Norway. The United Kingdom took more flaxseed and soybeans but less linseed oil. Japan took more flaxseed, and in 1956 became an important buyer of mustardseed.

The trade may be expected to level off somewhat, but continue at a high level owing to demand in the countries to which Canada is a supplier, the preferential tariff treatment by the United Kingdom of Canadian oilseeds, and Canada's competitive pricing in the other markets.

Domestic utilization has grown with the expanding industrial development since the war. But domestic output of oilseeds has recently risen more rapidly than the expanding domestic use.

In prewar years, Canada was on a net import basis for flaxseed. Production was irregular, partly because planted acreage was variable but also because of weed infestation and harvesting problems in inclement weather. Generally, it was felt that wheat would give the Prairie farmer a better return than flax.

Since 1953 flaxseed acreage has tripled. This increase is attributed

to several factors. Growing conditions were favorable 1953 to 1956. Demand has been good. Delivery quotas when placed on flaxseed have tended to be less restrictive than those on wheat. Cash price of flaxseed has been at a relatively high level compared with that of wheat.

Acreage of flaxseed is not expected to rise during the next few years as it has previously, owing to the poor yields from the record acreage in 1957. The virus known as aster yellows, in addition to summer drought, hailstorms, and adverse harvest conditions, reduced the 1957 flaxseed yields particularly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1958

TABLE 31.—*Flaxseed: Acreage, production, and value, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	Acreage	Production	Total farm value
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Average:			
1935-39.....	307	1,507	2.0
1945-49.....	1,164	9,502	33.9
Annual:			
1950.....	584	4,959	17.2
1951.....	1,158	9,898	38.6
1952.....	1,129	12,261	41.8
1953.....	972	9,912	24.2
1954.....	1,206	11,238	28.6
1955.....	1,838	21,498	54.8
1956.....	3,041	34,463	88.3
1957.....	3,486	¹ 19,979	² 50.7

¹ Revised estimate.

² Estimated at price of \$2.54 per bushel.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 32.—*Soybeans: Acreage, production, and value, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-57*

Crop year beginning Aug. 1—	Seeded acreage	Production	Total value
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 bushels</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Average:			
1935-39.....	10	214	(¹)
1945-49.....	73	1,492	3.5
Annual:			
1950.....	142	3,039	7.7
1951.....	155	3,843	10.6
1952.....	172	4,128	10.5
1953.....	216	4,406	10.8
1954.....	254	4,953	11.9
1955.....	214	5,650	11.8
1956.....	243	5,301	11.4
1957.....	256	² 6,524	³ 12.7

¹ Not available.

² Revised estimate.

³ Estimated at price of \$1.95 per bushel.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

the flaxseed acreage is expected to decline in those Provinces, but is expected to rise in Alberta. Total acreage of other oilseeds may be expected to rise in the years immediately ahead.

Soybean production in recent years has grown, too. It has averaged better than 5 million bushels. This is also because of strong demand and generally favorable growing conditions. Other oilseeds are being planted on increased acreage, particularly in the western Provinces. These include rape, mustard, sunflower, and some safflower.

TABLE 33.—*Other oilseeds: Production, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	Rapeseed	Sunflower-seed	Mustard-seed	Total
Average:	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1945-49.....	25.3	15.7	(1)	² 41.0
1950-54.....	15.6	7.2	20.1	42.9
Annual:				
1955.....	77.4	14.4	49.7	141.5
1956.....	300.5	16.5	133.3	450.3
1957 ³	454.7	19.3	71.1	545.1

¹ Not available.

² Rapeseed and sunflower seed only.

³ November forecast.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 34.—*Flaxseed: Exports by country of destination, averages, 1930-44, annual 1945-57*

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Belgium	France	Japan	Other countries	Total
Average:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1930-34.....	161.7	605.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	767.5
1935-39.....	47.6	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.9
1940-44.....	105.1	3,666.0	.....	.....	.....	9.6	3,780.8
Annual:							
1945.....	1.4	1,174.0	6	.....	.....	.6	1,182
1946.....	1.6	17.6	.....	13	.....	.8	33
1947.....	98.0	37.3	55	3	.....	2.7	196
1948.....	213.0	536.7	890	371.2	220	2,231	4,556
1949.....	5.3	121.8	2,858	4	.....	1,214	4,203
1950.....	47.0	1.5	2,313	2	302	801	3,467
1951.....	.....	.....	1,484	240	621	2,345	2,424
1952.....	508	.....	2,481	281	8	774	4,052
1953.....	412	3	1,422	1,019	467	3,323	5,417
1954.....	560	.....	445	1,528	1,205	704	4,463
1955.....	1,683	.....	1,135	1,740	1,528	3,587	9,673
1956.....	5,399	.....	.....	1,367	1,717	3,769	12,252
1957 ¹	6,849	4	1,144	1,725	3,321	7,024	20,067

¹ January-November only. Among other countries are the Netherlands, 3,065,000 bushels; Germany, 1,544,000; Italy, 1,121,000 and Norway, 525,000.

Board of Grain Commissioners; Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Maple Products

About 45 percent of the maple sugar products produced in Canada are exported, mostly to the United States. The larger proportion moves as sugar. The value of total annual average sugar and sirup exports to the United States was over \$5 million for the 5-year period 1952-57. The average farm output was 2.5 million gallons, expressed as sirup, having an average value of \$10 million.

Imports of maple sugar products into Canada ordinarily have an annual value of less than \$10,000. However, they amounted to \$102,487 in the 1 month of October 1953, though the Canadian duty on imports of maple sugar or sirup is 17.5 percent.

Tobacco

The tobacco industry, in all its aspects, is expanding in Canada. Production rose from 76 million pounds prewar to an average of 161 million pounds in the last 3 years, 1955-57. Utilization of leaf rose from 45 million pounds to about 110 million. Exports of burley declined from 2 million pounds to about 1 million. But exports of bright flue-cured tobacco rose from 11 million pounds in 1935-39 to an average of 37 million pounds for the 3 years 1954-56.

The United Kingdom is the principal buyer of Canadian leaf, and other British Commonwealth countries the next most important. The latter include Jamaica, Trinidad, other West Indies territories, and Australia. Non-Commonwealth importers are West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Uruguay, and Ireland.

The producers' competitive position is strengthened by several factors. All the British Commonwealth countries and Ireland give a tariff preference to Canadian tobacco, which is an aid to Canadian exporters. Another is the fact that the main industry grew up in an established farming area in southern Ontario, which permitted fairly large-scale fields

TABLE 35.—*Leaf tobacco: Acreage and production, averages 1935-39 and 1947-51, annual 1952-57*

Year	Acreage	Production (farm weight)
	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds
Average:		
1935-39.....	69	76, 556
1947-51.....	113	129, 445
Annual:		
1952.....	92	139, 719
1953.....	101	139, 190
1954.....	132	184, 763
1955.....	110	134, 840
1956.....	¹ 128	¹ 170, 278
1957.....	¹ 141	¹ 179, 300

¹ Preliminary.
FAS circulars; Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Flue-cured Tobacco: Average U. S. and Canadian Export Prices

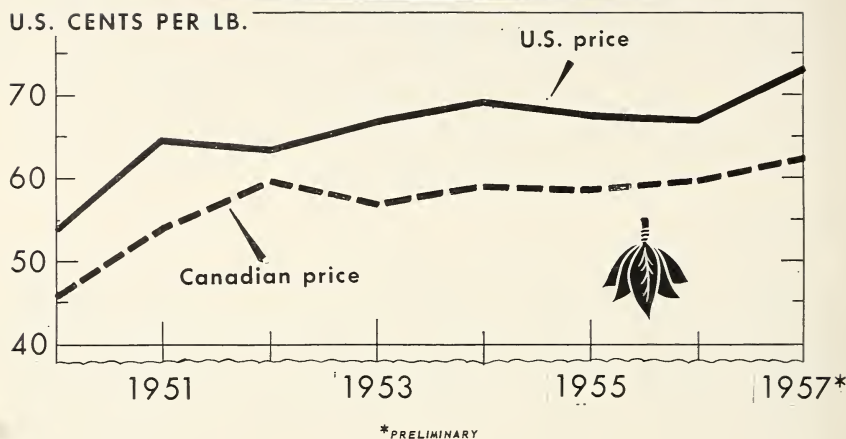


TABLE 36.—*Flue-cured tobacco: Exports by destination, averages 1940-54, annual 1955-57*

Year	United Kingdom	West Indies ¹	Australia	Netherlands	Belgium and Luxembourg	West Germany	Other countries	Total
Average:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1940-44.	6,384	1,701	298				214	8,597
1945-49.	12,557	2,357		3	10		78	15,005
1950-54.	22,958	2,702	1,787	489	413	² 98	235	28,682
Annual:								
1955.	37,776	3,065	3,000	502	268	826	98	45,535
1956.	20,047	3,543	1,751	1,230	174	1,461	350	28,556
1957.	26,031	3,392	1,599	1,322	383	2,442	573	35,742

¹ British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward and Windward Islands.

² Shipments were all in 1954, amounting to 492,000 pounds.

Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and somewhat more efficient use of mechanical equipment than is possible on smaller farms.

Ontario growers in a referendum in the spring of 1957 voted to dissolve their 23-year-old grower-buyer tobacco association and to reorganize with membership limited to the growers. The 1957 crop was sold at auction, after some delay in determination of the minimum price which would be acceptable. More stability in the size of the planted acreage may be expected, as well as somewhat larger acreage in the years ahead. Greater

competition may also enter into the determination of the buyer's offering prices.

No auctions were held prior to 1957 and there had not been free and open competitive pricing of Canadian tobacco. The buyers negotiated directly with the individual grower, but the association reached agreement on a "fair price;" members either accepted this or took the risk of losing their marketing licenses for future years. The average annual price received by Canadian growers for flue-cured tobacco was always lower than that received by growers in the United States.

IV. Forces in the Market Place

Institutional factors have decidedly affected the expansion of Canadian trade.

The return of price as a major determining element in Canadian agricultural exports—after being eclipsed by government-to-government bulk sales arrangements and wartime price controls—has been precarious, to say the least. Government policies have recently been reappraised, and new legislation enacted.

Four factors in addition to the supply-demand situation have to be taken into account in measuring the competitiveness of Canada's agriculture in the foreign market place. These are:

1. Government assistance and price determination.
2. Attention to quality.
3. Sales promotional activity.
4. Canadian cooperation with other nations.

Price Determination

As a matter of expediency, Canada's wartime price control programs were designed to keep the basic price low and to utilize Government subsidies to make up the difference between the British import price and the necessary incentive price to Canadian agricultural producers. To make the transition from controls to freer enterprise the Agricultural Prices Support Act was passed in 1944. It was operative until superseded by the Agricultural Prices Stabilization Act of January 1958.

Under the Act of 1958, price supports are mandatory for nine listed products. These include cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, and eggs, plus wheat, oats, and barley produced outside western Canada. The act does not extend to these three grains in western Canada since they are covered by the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

In determination of the support level the new law requires that account be taken of production costs. The actual support price for the listed products shall be not less than 80 percent of the price during the immediately preceding 10 years, and may be above that if the Government so prescribes.

Three types of action are provided by the act for maintaining prices at the prescribed support level:

1. Outright purchase of commodities by the Government.
2. Deficiency payments to agricultural producers equal to the difference between the prescribed support price and the average price at which the supported commodity is sold in representative markets.
3. A fixed payment to producers where such form of stabilization appears more practicable than either of the other two methods.

The act is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization Board, which has at its disposal a revolving fund of \$250 million.

Governmental price support orders or control operations during 1957 extended to western grains, hogs, cheese, butter, skim milk solids, whole milk powder, evaporated milk, condensed milk, fowls, turkeys, eggs, sugar beets, and old-crop potatoes.

The Canadian Wheat Board exercises control over pricing and trade in Prairie-produced wheat, oats, and barley under the Wheat Board Act of 1935 as amended.

Assistance in varying degrees was rendered producers of the other commodities under the Agricultural Prices Support Act of 1944 or the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1939. Commodity marketing boards established by the Provinces also operate in a manner to affect prices. Their operations in inter-Provincial or international trade receive Federal authorization, including that granted by new legislation passed in 1957.

Wheat Board's Powers

Besides handling the disposal of wheat crops produced in western Canada, the Wheat Board establishes annually a guaranteed price. It controls the import and export of wheat as well as the domestic movement of wheat. It buys, sells, and ships wheat.

With respect to quantitative marketing controls, the Board may regulate or prohibit the delivery, sale, other disposition, or milling of grain. Within recent years maximum grain delivery quotas have been fixed for each grower.

The broad pricing authority given to the Wheat Board was indicated by its Secretary in 1939. He said:

There is no necessary relationship between the domestic fixed price and the price at which the Board sells to shippers or exporters.

The Board has a free hand in matters of price but must follow the general selling policy set out in the act.

Naturally, the Board will be anxious to make as good a showing as possible and will obtain the highest possible competitive price for its sales.

The primary responsibility of the Board, however, is to sell wheat, i. e., to offer it continuously.

If a deficit is incurred in such operations, it is by the Government.

The Wheat Board Act authorizes the Board to establish a guaranteed minimum wheat price. That price, in recent years, has always been less than the ultimate average sales price that was obtained by the Board. It is generally referred to as the initial payment.

The law also provides that producers may receive interim or adjust-

ment payments during the marketing season when it appears, after allowance for expenses, that there is a sufficient balance to justify a partial distribution of receipts.

After the grain purchased by the Board in a specified season has been disposed of, or transferred to the pool for the subsequent season, growers share in any funds remaining from that season's operations. This causes payments to be made ordinarily in three installments, though sometimes

TABLE 37.—*Wheat: Initial payment and Wheat Board export price averages, January 1958*

[Cents (Canadian) per bushel]

Type and grade	Farmer's guaranteed price ¹	Export price ²
No. 1 Northern.....	140	164 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 Northern.....	136	160 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 3 Northern.....	132	153 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 4 Northern.....	125	144 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 5 Wheat.....	108	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 Wheat.....	102	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed Wheat.....	96	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 C. W. Garnet.....	122	158 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 C. W. Garnet.....	117	154 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter.....	124	154 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 Alberta Winter.....	119	150 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 C. W. Amber durum.....	147	195 $\frac{1}{4}$

¹ Average fixed cash wheat quotation of initial payments according to grade basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, week ending Jan. 31, 1958.

² Average of quotations for export, International Wheat Agreement sales basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, week ending Jan. 31, 1958.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners.

TABLE 38.—*Oats: Initial payment and Wheat Board sales price, January 1958*

[Cents (Canadian) per bushel]

Type and grade	Farmer's guaranteed price (initial payment) ²	Average price, domestic and export ²
No. 1 C. W. ¹	(³)	(³)
No. 2 C. W.....	60	75 $\frac{5}{8}$
No. 3 C. W. Extra.....	57	70 $\frac{5}{8}$
No. 3 C. W.....	57	68 $\frac{1}{8}$
No. 1 Feed Extra.....	57	68 $\frac{1}{8}$
No. 1 Feed.....	55	65 $\frac{7}{8}$
No. 2 Feed.....	50	62 $\frac{7}{8}$
No. 3 Feed.....	45	59 $\frac{7}{8}$

¹ Canadian Western oats.

² Average quotations by Wheat Board basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, week ending Jan. 31, 1958.

³ Not reported.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners.

TABLE 39.—*Barley: Initial payment and Wheat Board sales price, January 1958*

[Cents (Canadian) per bushel]

Type and grade	Farmer's guaranteed price (initial pay- ment) ¹	Board's average sales price
No. 1 C. W. 6-row.....	98	116
No. 2 C. W. 6-row.....	98	116
No. 3 C. W. 6-row.....	96	111
No. 4 C. W. 6-row.....	88	101
No. 1 C. W. 2-row.....	91	112
No. 2 C. W. 2-row.....	91	112
No. 3 C. W. 2-row.....	88	101
No. 1 Feed.....	87	89
No. 2 Feed.....	83	88
No. 3 Feed.....	76	84

¹ Average quotations by Wheat Board in store Fort William-Port Arthur, week ending Jan. 31, 1958.

there have been more. The farmer sometimes does not receive his final payment for 18 months after the harvest.

Freight Rate Arrangements

The value of the Crow's Nest Agreement rates to Canadian wheat growers is in the neighborhood of \$40 million to \$50 million annually. If it is for export, grain is freighted the 1,267 miles from Calgary to the Lakehead for 26 cents per 100 pounds and the 642 miles from Calgary to Vancouver for 29 cents per 100 pounds. For comparison, the domestic rate to the West Coast is 54 cents per 100 pounds, a difference of 20.4 cents a bushel, or \$357.00 on a 1,750-bushel car.

The Federal Government also makes freight assistance payments on grain shipped from the Prairies to the Eastern Provinces, and to British Columbia for domestic feed use. Currently, the subsidy per ton on shipments from Port Arthur or Fort William to respective points is:

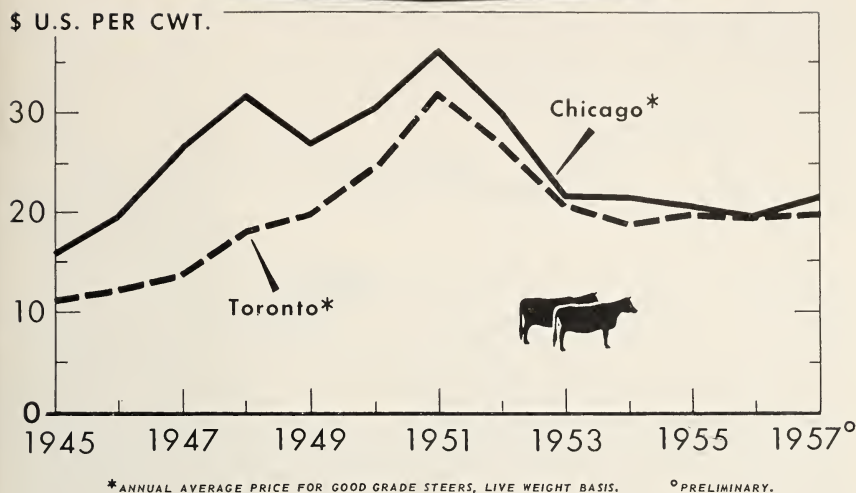
	<i>Dol.</i>
Toronto.....	5.00
Montreal.....	5.00
Moncton, N. B.....	12.70
St. Johns, Nfld.....	26.10
Halifax.....	14.10

Total amount of money paid out under the scheme by the Federal Government during the decade ending with crop year 1955-56 was \$177 million.

Payments on oats comprised 28.5 percent of the freight assistance claims, while those on barley and millfeeds accounted for about 24 percent each, and those on wheat 21 percent.

Freight assistance paid on movements of grain from the Prairie Provinces into eastern Canada or British Columbia has several effects on the grain industry. The first is to encourage the shipment of Prairie-grown

Cattle Prices at Chicago and Toronto



grain and its use as feed in the other Provinces. It tends to subsidize the use of Prairie Province grain and to encourage its consumption. This discourages imports of corn from the United States (table 47, Appendix).

Storage and Marketing Expenses

Wheat Board grain storage costs of about 14 cents per bushel were previously deducted from the final payment made to farmers. They are now borne partially by the Federal Government. This program, announced in December 1955, became applicable to grain held by the Board from the 1954 crop, as well as for subsequent crops.

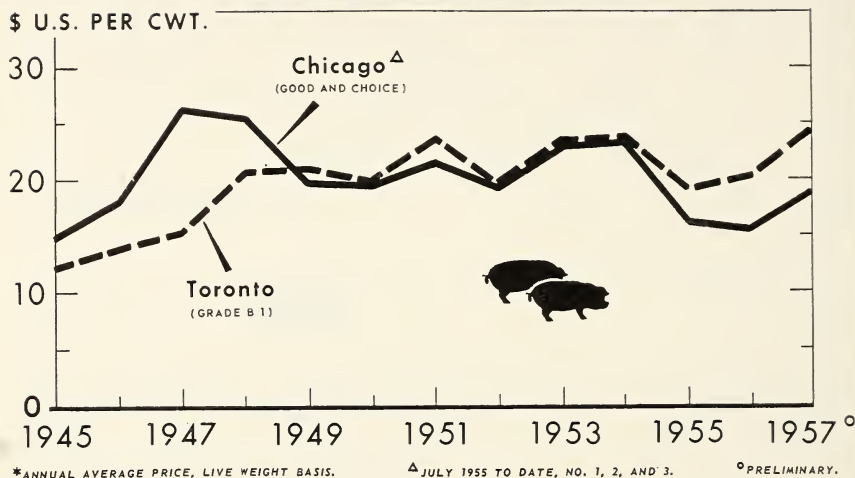
The final settlement for the 1954 crop showed that the storage costs borne by the Government had amounted to \$23.2 million, or an average of 7.3 cents per bushel. The net storage and carrying costs paid from farmers' accounts, after deduction of the 7.3 cents paid by the Government, amounted to 6.45 cents per bushel.

Aids to Livestock Industry

Early legislation establishing quality standards for many livestock products has also been extended and kept up to date in accordance with the higher standards requirements of the market place. In addition, premiums are paid by the Federal Government on bacon-type hogs.

Price guarantees under the act of 1944 have been extended at times within the last 10 years to cattle and beef and hogs and pork products.

Hog Prices* at Chicago and Toronto



The Agricultural Stabilization Act, which was proclaimed March 3, 1958, provides for price supports on cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Particularly in 1952, during the foot-and-mouth-disease period, cattle and beef were purchased under the price support program, but there have been no Government price support or relief purchases of beef or cattle since March 1953. For hogs, there had been governmental support prices prior to the foot-and-mouth-disease outbreak, and there has been a standing support price offered ever since the disease was put under control.

Under the bacon contracts which Canada made annually with the United Kingdom during the last war, the price specified was not sufficient to obtain fulfillment of the quantities which Canada agreed to deliver. Consequently, the Canadian Government paid a subsidy of 3.5 cents a pound on bacon meeting certain specifications.

When the United Kingdom ceased taking bacon from Canada, the Canadian Government authorized the Prices Support Board to buy pork products on the basis of \$31.45 per 100 pounds for Grade "A" Wiltshire sides and \$30.95 for Grade "B 1" sides. No purchases were made in 1951, but in 1952 and 1953 very substantial purchases were made of carcass meat, pork cuts, and canned pork. None has been deemed necessary since January 1, 1953, because of the strong market.

Canadian and United States hog prices are quoted on different bases. Canadian hogs are sold on an individual grade and yield basis with

emphasis on the leanness of the carcass. United States hogs, on the other hand, are sold on a live basis.

The Canadian floor price for hogs is quoted on the basis of Grade "A" warm dressed carcass weight. That price in March 1958 was \$23 per 100 pounds (Canadian currency). Converted to United States currency and live weight price that was about the equivalent of \$17 per 100 pounds. Actual prices on the Canadian market are above the Board's support price, and also above the price of hogs in Chicago (table 48, Appendix).

The new floor price legislation enacted in Canada in January 1958 and proclaimed March 3, 1958, will not necessarily affect the previous Canadian hog support price greatly. Calculated on the basis of 80 percent of hog prices prevailing in Toronto for the last 10 years, the new minimum support price would be about \$23 per hundred pounds, Grade "B 1" warm dressed carcass weight.

Premiums for quality hogs were initiated prior to the war and increased during the war to \$3 for Grade "A" carcasses and \$2 for "B 1" carcasses. Since April 1, 1946, the premium paid has been \$2 for Grade "A" and \$1 for "B 1" carcasses, in addition to the price received, and regardless of the support price.

Control over marketing of hogs is exercised in Ontario, Canada's Province leading in pork production and consumption. The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme, established in 1946 by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, exercises the control.

The scheme provides for the licensing of producers and processors:

No person shall engage in Ontario in the business of a producer of hogs without a license . . .

No person shall engage in the business of a processor of hogs without a processor's license . . .

A license fee is collected from each producer for each hog delivered directly or indirectly to a processor.

A Negotiating Committee composed of 5 representatives of the producers and 5 representatives of the processors exercises complete control over prices and contracts of sale, subject to approval by the Provincial Farm Products Marketing Board.

The scheme, according to Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, at the time of its establishment was expected to stabilize prices and to improve the quality of pork products.

Of help to the export position of the livestock industry in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes, and British Columbia are the freight rate assistance payments made on shipments of feed grains to these Provinces largely from the Prairies. This subsidy payment has been about \$17 million or \$18 million annually for the last 10 years. (See section on Freight Rate Arrangements.)

On imports the Canadian Government maintains an embargo on raw or uncooked pork and pork products, including smoked hams and bacon for the purpose of preventing the introduction of vesicular exanthema and

hog cholera. Consequently only small quantities of United States pork products have entered Canada since the imposition of the Canadian import ban in 1952. Of those that do enter, the main items are cooked hams, cooked luncheon meat, and prepared and cooked sausages. Were it not for the Canadian import restrictions, several uncooked pork products would probably have moved into Canada under the strong Canadian demand and the price relationships that have prevailed.

The dairy industry in Canada, like that in the United States, has had its share of postwar problems, despite the fact that domestic milk consumption has been steadily rising. Diversified purchase and disposal programs are operated. Some are very similar to those in the United States. Butter, cheese, and dried milk receive aid. Programs, in addition to price support measures, include control of imports and payments to raise the quality of cheese and to obtain more economic production units.

Federal Government payments to the dairy industry, largely to supplement prices specified in Canada-United Kingdom contracts, averaged slightly more than \$40 million annually for fiscal years 1944 through 1947. Payments were only about \$1 million annually during the 3 following years, and these were largely in the form of premiums for delivery of quality cheese. They amounted to an average of \$2.8 million for fiscal year 1951 through 1956. Of these payments about \$2 million were to cover losses from price support operations and grants to producers; \$674,000 were for cheese quality premiums, and \$232,000 for grants for cheese factory improvements.

The ordinary procedure in recent years is for the Ontario Cheese Producers Association to market the Cheddar cheese produced in Ontario. The Province and the Federal Government aid the industry if it runs into difficulty. The Federal Government has given producers a price guarantee. For 1957 it was 24 cents per pound. This was supplemented with a guaranteed 10 cents per pound by the Ontario Government.

Butter programs operated by the Government since 1950 have included annual purchase and disposal schemes, control over imports, and, in the winter of 1951-52, importation of butter.

The operating agency of the Agricultural Prices Support Board in the handling of the butter imports, foreign purchases, and intergovernmental agreements in 1951 and 1952 was the Agricultural Products Board. It was first set up by order in council in July 1951, and was subsequently provided for in an act of Parliament approved on December 21, 1951.

The Agricultural Products Board stepped into the changing butter situation in 1951. On the basis of estimated deficit and import requirements, it made agreements with foreign governments for the purchase of butter. Private companies were advised that they could not import butter privately.

The Agricultural Prices Support Board, which has handled the domestic program, has acquired considerable quantities of butter during the flush of the spring and summer season. In most years, however, the Board has

disposed of its holdings domestically without much loss.

The standing offer of the Board for the last several years has been 58 cents a pound for Grade "A" butter, delivery at Toronto and other eastern points, and 57 cents at Vancouver. The Board will take all butter of specified standards that cannot be sold in the general market above its own standing offer price.

The price to producers was reduced to 53 cents a pound in 1950 to discourage production, and it was raised in 1951 to 63 cents per pound. Otherwise the price to producers has been maintained in the neighborhood of 58 cents for Grade "A" butter.

The Board policy has been to sell butter at cost plus carrying charges. However, it sometimes reduced prices to move out the old butter in order to make room for that being manufactured. In June 1956 approximately 25 million pounds of 1955 butter were sold to the trade at 56 cents a pound.

In 1955-56 over 9 million pounds were sold to Czechoslovakia and East Germany at 37 and 39 cents a pound, f. a. s., Canadian seaboard. During the same period a considerable amount was sold to hospitals and other Canadian institutions at a discount of 21 cents per pound.

Nonfat dry milk has been purchased under authority granted the Agricultural Prices Support Board by the Government in 1949, 1953, and 1957. The losses to the Board were \$10,000 in 1949-50 and \$667,000 in 1953-54.

Most of the 1949 purchases, 9.7 million pounds of roller and something less than a million pounds of dry spray, were sold to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. About 3 million pounds of roller were purchased in 1953 and 7 million pounds of dry spray. This was largely sold on the export market on the basis of feed prices.

The price per pound paid during the latter part of 1957 and early 1958 by the Board to producers for first-quality roller process was 14 cents and for spray process 17 cents. Roller process nonfat dry milk was being offered for export early in 1958 at 7.55 cents per pound (U. S. currency) at the warehouse, and spray process is being offered on the same basis at 9.05 cents.

Other Pricing Systems

For eggs, price quotations at the principal markets are very much alike in the United States and Canada. Local buying stations oftentimes fail to pay top prices, for the same reasons in both countries, e. g., lack of uniformity or insufficient numbers of high-quality eggs.

There is some border trade which may flow either way depending on the price. Exports of eggs by Canada to the United States amounted to 1.6 million dozen in 1956 and to an estimated 0.8 million dozen in 1957.

The Canadian Prices Support Board for several years has purchased, oiled, and stored shell eggs in the spring and early summer in accordance with the Board's specifications, and sold them other times during the year. In July 1957 an embargo was placed on the importation of turkey

and fowl. A price support program also went into effect, under which the Prices Support Board purchased fowl from August through December. A small amount of fowl has been imported, but no turkeys have been admitted since July 1957.

For apples, though various types of payments have been made and other assistance granted producers, export prices are entirely determined by market factors. During the last 10 years a total of about \$7 million has been expended by the Federal Government to aid the industry. The largest outlay was in 1949-50, when payments included a grant of \$2 million to the British Columbia Apple Marketing Board and \$500,000 to the Nova Scotia Board.

The Federal Government has also spent about \$2 million in the apple tree removal and replanting program of the Maritime Provinces, largely that of Nova Scotia. In addition the Federal Government each year has provided some price support or disposal arrangement in conjunction with the cooperative marketing associations which desire it.

In Ontario, organized and mandatory marketing through commodity boards, under Federal-Provincial enabling legislation, has become widespread in the last few years. It extends at present to more than 20 commodities, including dairy products, hogs, and many fruits and vegetables. Tobacco growers have been organized 30 years, but until reorganized in 1957 did not operate under the general Federal-Provincial legislation authorizing establishment of commodity schemes.

The schemes established under the joint authority go beyond the power exercised by marketing agencies in the United States. Several times their activities have been held unconstitutional, but after each instance new legislative enactments have enabled them to continue their operations.

Most of the Ontario schemes contain licensing, grading, and price setting provisions. Under some schemes all producers are declared to be licensed. They can market their products only to licensed buyers. In certain schemes the boards can reject any grade of produce and prohibit its delivery for sale on the domestic market.

The cheese and fresh vegetable schemes and some others are operated in such a manner as to encourage exports. For a short time 2 cents per pound of all cheese produced was placed in a reserve fund that was used to subsidize exports, primarily to the United Kingdom.

Marketing schemes for vegetables in the Province of Ontario are designed to regulate the supply, dispose of surpluses, and perform other services especially tending to stabilize prices.

Growers in some cases must submit to a levy on all produce sold in order to cover the operating expenses and losses involved in disposing of the organization's products. As of 1957, in the Bean Growers' Marketing Scheme the levy was 50 cents a bushel, and in the Fresh Peach Growers' Marketing Scheme it was 18.85 cents per 6-quart basket of peaches. Most of the schemes have lower rates of levy. (See Bean Marketing Order, Appendix.)

In the Bradford Marsh Fresh-Vegetable Growers Marketing Scheme, a price negotiating committee meets daily, Monday through Saturday, during the marketing season, with representatives of Ontario produce buyers. The two groups discuss the supply-demand situation in the market and arrive at a price for the growers' produce. The growers' organizations have been helpful in storing and evening out the delivery of produce and in keeping low-grade produce off the market.

Attention to Quality

Quality control is successfully used in Canada as a trade promotion technique. Establishment of grades and standards for exports was begun by the Colonies and Provinces prior to the formation of Canada as a nation. Following the 1873 action of the Confederation in passing a consolidated statute embodying the principal standards established previously, came Federal consolidated enactments for major commodities or industries, and promulgation of consolidated regulations containing rigorous standards applicable to exports. Regulations are in force for—

	<i>Date of recent comprehensive regulations</i>	<i>Date of major commodity acts</i>
Dairy products.....	1954	1893
Fruit, vegetables, and honey.....	1957	¹ 1901-35
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	1954	² 1907
Meat (inspection).....	1954	² 1907
Eggs and poultry (includes eviscerated).....	1954	1917-54
Grain.....	1957	1912
Maple products.....	1957	1930
Seeds.....	1954	1937

¹ Fruit protective legislation, entitled Fruit Marks Act, was passed in 1901.

² Original 1907 act covered meat and canned fruits and vegetables.

The effect of this system is to strengthen the competitive position of the Canadian producer of farm products for the export market. The regulations govern storage, processing, mixing, transportation, and other handling of produce. No person can ship regulated products destined for export unless they are inspected, graded, packed, and marked in accordance with the appropriate act and regulations. Enforcement measures now include the branding of meat, the marking of eggs, and grain bin cleaning regulations.

Appropriate agencies of the Federal Government and some of the Provinces and cooperatives, independent of the legal enforcement machinery of the Federal Government, promote quality-consciousness among persons who play a role in movement of Canadian produce into foreign markets. Wheat, barley, seeds, fresh and processed fruits, cheese, and bacon have been the subject of broad quality control campaigns since before the last war.

Canada has built a reputation in the world market for hard red high-protein spring wheat. A code of standards and practices makes sure the foreign buyer will get the grade and quality of Canadian wheat

specified in his purchase contract. If there is ever a slight deviation, it is in the buyer's favor.

The Board of Grain Commissioners is the statutory body whose function it is to assure proper grading and handling of grain. It was established by the Canada Grain Act of 1912, and currently operates under the Canada Grain Act of 1930 as amended. From the time the first samples are collected at harvesttime until the wheat is delivered to the foreign buyer the Board is concerned with quality control.

The current system of grading, and the reputation of Canadian wheat, was established while wheat was handled in private channels of trade. The Grain Commissioners publicize the milling characteristics of the new wheat as soon as samples can be taken from the new crop and analyzed. The commissioners do not engage in wheat trading, but in many ways they do assist the Canadian sales programs. Their publications, for example—particularly those on milling qualities of Canadian wheat—are widely distributed with a view to aiding domestic and foreign consumption of Canadian-grown wheat.

Attention is being given also to the production and marketing of barley, flaxseed, and durum wheats to meet the specific type and quality standards demanded for special uses of these commodities.

The method used for barley provides a good example. Experts in the industry began in the 1930's to promote the barley trade. They emphasized first the production of suitable types and varieties. This was accompanied by segregation of the barley varieties into suitable malting types, milling, and feed types.

More recently this industry has come to recognize the long-term importance of trade with Japan. Canadian cereal breeders therefore are directing much attention to developing barley varieties that will compete with California barley as an alternative to rice in the Japanese diet.

Trade Promotional Activity

Such instruments as the Wheat Board and the Trade Commissioner Service have intensified their sales promotional activities. And some new trade promotion programs have been developed in Canada since World War II.

The Trade Commissioner Service, which is a part of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has been described as the sales department of the Foreign Trade Service. Canada has a total of 54 Trade Commissioner officers located at the chief marketing centers abroad. They handle trade promotion activities for grain and other agricultural commodities, as well as nonagricultural products.

In several countries Canada has well-trained career agriculturists attached to its embassies. They do agricultural reporting. They are, however, officers of the Trade Commissioner Service and have important trade promotional responsibilities as do other officers of the Service.

Trade commissioners in the field bring Canadian exporters and foreign importers together. They study potential markets for specific Canadian products. They report on the exact types of products required, competitive conditions, trade regulations, tariffs, shipping problems, and packaging requirements. Inquiries for Canadian products are passed on to Ottawa or communicated directly to interested Canadian firms.

In the selling of wheat, trade commissioners have an important day-to-day role. They are kept fully posted as to grades and quality of available Canadian wheat. They are supplied with pamphlets, charts, and motion pictures. Wheat Board representatives call on the commissioners and brief them on essential developments.

The Wheat Board, which is also under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has major statutory responsibility for disposal of Canadian wheat. The Board, within the Government's sales policy, opens up trade opportunities in the market place by using many trade techniques of private traders. Sales are made not only by officials, but also by private grain traders. However, all sales of private brokers, flour millers, or cooperatives are subject to release of grain by the Board, and approval by the Board of price and credit terms.

Wheat Board representatives are stationed in London and Rotterdam.

The Canadian Wheat Board has a special fund on which it has drawn for financing of inspection trips to Canada by foreign persons and groups influential in their own countries in the matter of wheat procurement. A group of three Brazilian officials which came to Canada in 1954 was among the first to avail itself of this service. Its members held official positions with the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Wheat Consultative Committee, which calls for the foreign wheat purchase tenders.

This program reached a peak in the summer and fall of 1956, when five such missions visited Canada. They were from Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and West Germany. They visited Ottawa, Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and other points. They saw firsthand the grading, milling, storage, and merchandizing of wheat and other grains. Four of the missions visited the farming areas in western Canada.

A more conservative sales policy was followed with respect to wheat in 1957, attributable to the basic decision that it was better to hold down sales of low-protein wheat than it was to adjust prices and dispose of such wheat in the markets where Canadian wheat and flour were known for their high protein content.

In some of its trade promotion activities, Canada has expanded assistance to private trade. Exhibition of Canadian products at national food fairs and world trade fairs and financing exports are among these.

Exhibits at foreign fairs include conditioning of consumers and the trade by presentation of several types of displays. Some portray Ca-

nadian life and geographical background. Others show plowing and harvesting in large-size photographs.

One effective type of market research includes distribution of sample products and the compilation of consumer preferences for the samples according to sex and occupational groups.

The Export Credits Insurance Act was passed in 1944 to promote the revival of trade by establishment of a corporation to insure exporters of Canadian products against losses caused by insolvency, delays in collection, or transfer difficulties. This legislation stimulates exports in three ways:

1. Insures exporters against losses arising from nonpayment for goods shipped under contract of sale or on consignment.

2. Enables an exhibitor to recover the value of goods shipped for exhibition purposes.

3. Provides insurance for Canadian produce sold by a foreign subsidiary of a Canadian exporter.

The Export Credit Insurance Corporation insures wheat and other agricultural products sold on credit. For such transactions it charges a 1-percent commission. Certain sales of wheat on credit have been covered by such insurance since 1952.

To further assist export sales of Canadian wheat, an act amending the 1944 export credit insurance legislation was passed early in 1958. It achieves this by giving the Export Credits Insurance Corporation authority to accept insurance liabilities up to \$200 million instead of the \$100-million limit provided in the act of 1944.

Trade Benefits From International Cooperation

Canada has probably been surpassed by no nation in its whole-hearted support of international procedures for solving problems which, in the opinion of Canadian leaders, did not lend themselves to solution along independent national lines of action. Canada has led most others in its contributions to United Nations agencies, to the development of Commonwealth nations in South Asia, under the Colombo Plan, and to mutual security programs. This policy has, at the same time, not been without benefit to Canadian agriculture.

Since the beginning of the United Nations, Canada has supplied grains, meats, and dairy products in Europe and Asia under the respective United Nations relief programs. And since 1950, Canada has included shipments of wheat and flour in its aid to Asian countries of the Commonwealth under the Colombo Plan.

A recent example of Canadian aid in kind is contained in the statement made in the Parliament by the Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, January 23, 1958. The Government of Canada is making a special additional contribution this year to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency of Canadian wheat flour worth \$1.5 million. The

flour would be earmarked for the relief of Arab refugees in Palestine (see Appendix).

Canada has cooperated wholeheartedly also in the United Nations economic programs. It played an important role in the establishment of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Interim International Trade Organization, and the International Wheat Organization.

In several ways Canada has benefited from the United States foreign aid program and from the programs for disposal of farm products for local currencies. Canada has sold somewhat more than \$500 million worth of farm products to countries who paid for those products with dollars supplied by the United States under foreign aid programs (table 49, Appendix). Most of this was for wheat under the Marshall Plan. When relaxation of import restrictions has been made by the United Kingdom to allow the purchase of United States agricultural products with British currency, Canada has obtained licenses to sell the same products for dollars.

Economic aid by the United States in many countries, including aid under Public Law 480, has relieved the acute shortage of dollar exchange, and enabled those countries to purchase a variety of Canadian products with dollar exchange. Such important markets as those for Canadian grains and flaxseed in Japan, wheat and flour in the Republic of the Philippines, and fruit and feed grains in Western Europe would have been less available had the United States not rendered extensive dollar aid to those countries.

Ways of expanding trade within the British Commonwealth, and in particular with the United Kingdom, are periodically discussed in Canada. Already members of the Commonwealth generally give preferential tariff treatment to products of Canada and other Commonwealth countries over those of foreign nations.

It has been suggested that Canadian tariffs be raised against non-Commonwealth countries, that Canada revive the wartime bilateral commodity agreements technique, that Canada enlarge its economic aid program, that Canada promote a Commonwealth or a NATO Free Trade Area. Some of these proposals will undoubtedly be considered at the major Commonwealth Trade Conference to be held in Montreal September 1958.

A Government program for supplying wheat worth \$50 million to Commonwealth countries in South Asia was announced in the Canadian Parliament in January 1958. Increasingly closer trade relations between Canada and the new West Indies Federation is also probable.

Canada has cooperated closely with the United States on agricultural problems and mutual security problems affecting agricultural trade. For a number of commodities, including meat, cheese, and fats and oils, quantities were set aside during the last war for delivery abroad at the expense of the domestic Canadian consumer supply. On the basis

of facts as ascertained by joint committees, Canada and the United States developed their own production in a way that increased their food contributions in the common interest.

Mutual defense arrangements between the United States and Canada, beginning with the Hyde Park Agreement concluded during the Second World War, have tended to strengthen rather than weaken Canada's economy. Such tangible defense programs as United States expenditures in Canada on strategic materials and joint installation of the DEW line radar warning system (see Appendix) have helped Canada to maintain its currency strong and convertible, and to avoid the necessity of foreign exchange restrictions that have hampered the agricultural trade of so many countries since the end of the last war.

An active participant in organizing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and in negotiations under the Agreement, Canada has made and received many concessions on agricultural items. The tariff concessions received have been of value to Canada's agricultural exporters, particularly those exporting to the United States.

The United States and Canada since 1936 have made reciprocal tariff concessions on agricultural products covering a wide range of border trade items. These, like the defense agreements, were designed to be mutually beneficial to both countries. If Canada made a substantial concession benefiting the United States farmer, the United States made reciprocal ones beneficial to Canadian agriculture.

Appendix

Supplementary Tables

TABLE 40.—*Farm capital: Value, selected years, 1901-51*

Census year	Total	Land and buildings	Implements and machinery	Livestock
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1901.....	1,787, 103	1,403, 270	108, 666	275, 168
1911.....	4, 231, 841	3, 343, 730	257, 008	631, 103
1921.....	6, 554, 810	5, 053, 216	665, 180	836, 413
1931.....	5, 247, 753	4, 043, 282	650, 664	543, 807
1941.....	4, 241, 476	3, 029, 846	596, 046	615, 584
1951.....	9, 470, 876	5, 527, 207	1, 933, 312	2, 010, 357

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 41.—*Capital expenditure, 1955-57, with comparisons*

Item	Outlay		Planned 1957 ~	Increase— 1957 over 1955
	1955	1956		
	<i>Bil. dol.</i>	<i>Bil. dol.</i>	<i>Bil. dol.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Manufacturing and commercial services....	1. 5	2. 0	2. 2	47
Housing.....	1. 5	1. 6	1. 3	13. 3
Primary industry.....	1. 0	1. 3	1. 3	30
Total ¹	6. 3	7. 9	8. 5	35

¹ Includes utilities, institutional and government.

TABLE 42.—*Food products: Apparent per capita domestic disappearance, average 1935-39, annual 1953-56*

Item	1935-39	1953	1954	1955	1956 ¹
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Cereals, total.....	205. 7	162. 3	165. 5	161. 0	163. 3
Potatoes, including sweet.....	192. 9	156. 4	146. 2	149. 1	147. 3
Sugars and sirups.....	101. 7	102. 2	101. 5	² 109. 5	106. 7
Pulses and nuts.....	14. 5	11. 3	9. 9	10. 5	10. 6
Fruit (fresh, canned, dried) and juice (frozen, including tomato)...	138. 7	213. 7	216. 8	241. 5	241. 5
Vegetables (fresh, canned, frozen)...	78. 4	90. 0	91. 9	99. 0	101. 3
Oils and fats, including butter.....	41. 4	43. 0	44. 6	44. 3	44. 5
Meat.....	118. 3	142. 3	146. 4	151. 4	154. 1
Milk and cheese.....	52. 0	64. 3	64. 2	65. 9	66. 4
Poultry ³	18. 4	26. 4	28. 7	29. 7	31. 6

¹ Subject to revision.

² Includes molasses for first time.

³ Retail weight.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 43.—*Farm machinery: Sales, selected years 1926-56, with comparisons*

Year	Farm machinery sales	National personal expenditure for durable goods	Farm machinery sales as percentage of expenditure for durable goods
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1926.....	38.9	279	13.9
1930.....	38.4	308	12.5
1935.....	12.4	229	5.4
1940.....	43.6	361	12.1
1945.....	82.4	338	24.4
1950.....	248.0	1,343	18.5
1951.....	264.4	1,399	18.9
1952.....	281.5	1,588	17.7
1953.....	270.0	1,793	15.1
1954.....	174.0	1,682	10.3
1955.....	153.1	1,919	8.0
1956.....	170.1	2,061	8.3

Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects; *the Canadian Agricultural Machinery Industry*, by J. D. Woods & Gordon, Ltd., 1956; *Canadian Statistical Review*, 1955-57. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 44.—*Purposes of loans made under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1945-55*

Purpose	Amount	Percent of total
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Implements.....	519.472	89
Buildings.....	32.508	6
Livestock.....	18.961	3
Development.....	9.203	2
Electric systems.....	2.066	(1)
Fencing and drainage.....	502	(1)
Total.....	582,712	100

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE 45.—*Vegetables: Per capita consumption in Canada, average 1935-39, annual 1952-56*

Year	Fresh vegetables ¹						Processed vegetables				Total vegetables (fresh equivalent)
	Cabbage and greens	Tomatoes	Carrots	Legumes	Other	Total	Tomato products	Canned vegetables	Frozen	Total (fresh equivalent)	
Average:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1935-39	16.2	15.4	15.4	6.2	29.8	83.0	10.0	10.8	.....	30.8	113.8
Annual:											
1952	19.9	18.8	11.6	3.4	36.1	89.8	13.3	18.4	0.8	45.8	135.6
1953	18.9	20.0	11.4	3.2	36.6	90.1	15.0	18.8	1.1	49.9	140.0
1954	19.9	19.5	11.4	2.8	37.3	90.9	17.9	18.8	1.4	53.5	144.4
1955	18.6	19.0	11.6	3.4	36.9	89.5	16.3	19.3	1.7 ²	48.5	138.0
1956 ³	19.6	18.5	12.0	3.7	37.2	91.0	17.3	19.0	1.9 ²	50.6	141.6

¹ Retail weight.

² Includes only canned and frozen vegetables and leading tomato products.

³ Preliminary.

Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Fruit Intelligence*, January 1958, London; Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 46.—*Fruits: Per capita consumption in Canada, average 1935-39, annual 1952-56*

Year	Fresh fruit ¹		Canned fruit		Canned and frozen juices		Frozen fruit	Dried fruit	Total fruit (fresh equivalent)
	Citrus	Other	Citrus ²	Other	Citrus ²	Other			
Average:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1935-39	25.1	40.5	.....	6.3	0.5	.....	0.2	8.3	103.3
Annual:									
1952	37.5	68.1	0.2	12.6	9.0	4.2	.5	6.9	166.7
1953	39.0	62.2	.2	14.3	10.4	4.0	1.0	6.6	163.7
1954	38.5	59.0	.2	15.4	10.6	4.4	1.2	6.0	165.1
1955	36.9	70.7	.3	14.9	13.3	4.5	1.2	7.1	183.2
1956 ³	36.1	71.3	.2	16.0	14.4	5.1	1.4	5.5	184.9

¹ Retail weight.

² Estimate of Fruit Intelligence Service.

³ Preliminary.

Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Fruit Intelligence*, January 1958, London; Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 47.—*Freight assistance payments on grain and feed shipments to eastern Canada and British Columbia, Oct. 1941 to Oct. 31, 1956*

Area	Quantities on which claims were paid							Total amount of money paid	Average rate per ton
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Corn	Screenings	Millfeeds	Total	
Ontario.....	1,000 tons 3,480	1,000 tons 5,173	1,000 tons 3,830	1,000 tons 39	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 503	1,000 tons 2,961	1,000 tons 16,287	Dollars 4.92
Quebec.....	2,736	4,026	4,205	24	.....	406	4,141	15,538	30.154
New Brunswick.....	269	403	357	1	.....	39	613	1,683	101.243
Novia Scotia.....	379	552	465	1	.....	39	683	2,119	15.394
Prince Edward Island.....	136	93	154	.2	.....	8	158	549	21.478
Newfoundland.....	15	64	17	.....	.....	5	23	124	5.500
British Columbia.....	1,368	860	408	.1	82	57	805	3,581	2,569
Total.....	8,383	11,471	9,436	65.3	82	1,057	9,384	39,881	25,128
									6.31

Manitoba Co-operator, Dec. 20, 1957.

TABLE 48.—*Hogs: Average annual prices, Canada and United States, 1935–57*

Year	Toronto price per 100 lb. ¹		Chicago price per 100 lb., live-weight basis (good and choice) ³
	Dressed-weight basis (Grade B 1)	Live-weight basis	
	<i>Canadian dollars</i>	<i>Canadian dollars</i>	<i>U. S. dollars</i>
1935.....	11. 92	8. 94	9. 78
1936.....	11. 24	8. 43	10. 34
1937.....	11. 89	8. 92	10. 67
1938.....	12. 60	9. 45	8. 56
1939.....	11. 88	8. 91	7. 04
1940.....	11. 42	8. 57	6. 03
1941.....	13. 26	9. 95	9. 84
1942.....	15. 69	11. 77	13. 99
1943.....	16. 87	12. 65	14. 66
1944.....	17. 25	12. 94	14. 14
1945.....	17. 90	13. 42	14. 76
1946.....	19. 85	14. 89	17. 96
1947.....	22. 04	16. 53	26. 24
1948.....	29. 96	22. 47	25. 40
1949.....	30. 20	22. 65	19. 77
1950.....	28. 98	21. 74	19. 51
1951.....	32. 85	24. 64	21. 36
1952.....	25. 70	19. 28	19. 18
1953.....	30. 40	22. 80	22. 94
1954.....	30. 90	23. 18	23. 31
1955.....	25. 05	18. 79	16. 27
1956.....	26. 50	19. 87	15. 48
1957.....	² 30. 36	23. 30	18. 87

¹ Through 1939 the price of hogs in Canada was quoted on a live-weight basis. The price shown on a dressed-weight basis, 1935–39, is $1\frac{1}{3}$ the price quoted for live hogs at Toronto. From 1940–57 the price of bacon-type hogs in Canada has been quoted on dressed-weight basis. The price shown for live hogs, 1940–57, is 75 per cent of the dressed-weight price quoted at Toronto.

² Average of the monthly prices.

³ Average price for barrows and gilts weighing 220 to 250 pounds, 1935 through June 1939, and 220 to 240 pounds from July 1939 through 1957.

Livestock Division, U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service; Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 49.—U. S. payments for Canadian-produced agricultural products supplied to European countries under United States aid programs, Apr. 3, 1948–June 30, 1952

Commodity	Procurement authoriza- tions	Amount paid for shipments made ¹
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
Wheat and flour.....	489.4	489.6
Barley.....	6.4	6.4
Oats.....	1.1	1.1
Flaxseed and linseed oil.....	7.8	7.8
Meat.....	66.2	67.5
Cheese.....	10.0	10.0
Oilcake and meal.....	2.8	2.8
Fruits and vegetables.....	.4	.4
Seeds.....	.8	.8
Hides and skins.....	3.9	4.1
Other commodities.....	3.4	3.9
Total.....	592.2	594.4

¹ Payment made for commodities by the Economic Cooperation Administration in U. S. currency.

Division of Statistics and Reports, Economic Cooperation Administration, and the Mutual Security Agency, 1949–52, Washington.

Broiler Growing Agreement

This agreement is made and entered into this day of 19.... by and between hereinafter called The Company and..... hereinafter called the Grower.

WITNESSETH:

The Company agrees to furnish all chicks, without any warranty except that the title thereto is good.

The Grower agrees that the chicks will be kept at the farm and not removed or disposed of without the consent of The Company, and there raised to maturity. The Grower agrees to care for, look after and raise these chicks to a marketable stage, and to furnish all litter, water, heat, labour and housing (all other things, except feed and chicks) for these chicks until they are marketed by The Company.

The Company agrees to market these chicks when they reach the age of not less than 9 weeks or not more than 14 weeks, provided the chicks are in marketable condition. If in the opinion of The Company the chicks are not in a marketable condition at any time after 14 weeks of age due to colds or other wise, they shall be kept until they become marketable.

The Company is to furnish feed either in bulk or in bags of any kind, necessary for raising the chicks to maturity. Title to all bags in which

feed is furnished shall remain with The Company, and shall be returned to The Company at its direction.

The Grower shall receive as compensation a fee, as outlined below, for the number of birds delivered to The Company in good marketable condition when the feeding term is finished.

It is agreed that The Grower will participate in the benefits secured by:

- 1. Good conversions,
- 2. Good market prices,
- 3. Heavier live weights.

and that The Grower is guaranteed a minimum fee of 10¢ per bird per crop. In addition, bonuses will be paid as follows, based on weights at the killing plant. The market price will be determined from the quotations as listed in the weekly bulletin of the Ontario Broiler Growers Association with the average of all quotations being used.

<i>When Feed Conversion is:</i>	<i>Bonus Per Bird is:</i>	<i>When Market Price is:</i>	<i>Bonus Per Bird is:</i>	<i>When Average Live Weight is:</i>	<i>Bonus Per Bird is:</i>
2.40-2.49.....	10.00	31.....	8.00	3.91-4.0.....	4.00
2.50-2.59.....	8.75	30.....	7.00	3.81-3.90.....	3.50
2.60-2.69.....	7.50	29.....	6.00	3.71-3.80.....	3.00
2.70-2.79.....	6.25	28.....	5.00	3.61-3.70.....	2.50
2.80-2.89.....	5.00	27.....	4.00	3.51-3.60.....	2.00
2.90-2.99.....	3.75	26.....	3.00	3.41-3.50.....	1.50
3.00-3.09.....	2.50	25.....	2.00	3.31-3.40.....	1.00
3.10-3.19.....	1.25	24.....	1.00	3.21-3.30.....	.50
3.20.....	0	23.....	0	3.20.....	0

It is agreed that this contract shall remain in force for crops or until terminated by The Company or The Grower in writing.

Title of the said chickens, shall be and remain in The Company at all times during the life of this contract, which agreement, constitutes the entire contract between the parties hereto and cannot be changed except by the written consent of both parties.

Upon failure by The Grower to comply with any of the terms of this agreement The Company shall have the right at his option to take possession of said chickens and raise them to maturity and also remove the same from the possession of The Grower, in which event The Grower by so violating this contract agrees that any expense and cost incurred by The Company in raising said chickens to maturity and a marketable stage, shall be paid by The Grower.

In witness thereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our signature of the day and year first above written.

By
Company.

.....
Grower

Bean Marketing Order

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Ontario Bean Marketing Order P. C. 1957-1472

At the Government House at Ottawa, Wednesday, the 13th day of November, 1957

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

Whereas Order in Council P. C. 1953-987 of 2nd July, 1953, gave the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board certain authority with respect to the marketing of white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans outside the Province of Ontario in interprovincial and export trade:

And Whereas the Agricultural Products Marketing Act has been amended since that date, and the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario and the Regulations made by the Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario, pursuant to the said Act, have been amended since that date;

And Whereas it is deemed advisable to extend to the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board certain additional powers granted under the regulations, as amended:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, pursuant to the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, is pleased hereby to revoke Order in Council P. C. 1953-987 of 2nd July, 1953,¹ and to make the annexed Order in substitution thereof:

ORDER

1. This Order may be cited as the Ontario Bean Marketing Order.

2. In this Order,

(a) "Act" means the Agricultural Products Marketing Act:

(b) "Board" means the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board, established by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, pursuant to the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario;

(c) "Beans" means white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans produced in Ontario

3. The Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario is authorized to regulate the marketing of beans in interprovincial and export trade and for such purposes may, with respect to persons and property situate within Ontario, exercise all or any of powers like the powers exercisable by the Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario in relation to the marketing of beans locally within the Province under sections 4, 5 and 6 of O. Reg. 211/57, which Regulation was made by the Farm Products

¹ SOR/53-271, CANADA GAZETTE PART II, Vol. 87, No. 14, July 22, 1953, p. 605, and Statutory Orders and Regulations, Consolidation, 1955, Vol. 1 p. 76

Marketing Board of Ontario pursuant to the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario.

4. The Board is authorized to regulate the marketing of beans in interprovincial and export trade and for such purposes may, with respect to persons and property situate within Ontario, exercise all or any powers like the powers exercisable by the Board in relation to the marketing of beans locally within the Province under sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of O. Reg. 211/57, which Regulation was made by the Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario pursuant to the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario.

5. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Board is authorized, pursuant to subsection (2) of section 2 of the Act

(a) in relation to the powers granted to it under the laws of Ontario with respect to the marketing of beans locally within the Province, and

(b) in relation to the powers granted to it under the Act with respect to the marketing of beans in interprovincial and export trade; to fix, impose and collect levies or charges from persons engaged in the production or marketing of beans and for such purposes to classify such persons into groups and fix the levies or charges payable by the members of the different groups in different amounts, to use the levies or charges for its purposes, including the creation of reserves, and the payment of expenses and losses resulting from the sale or disposal of beans and the equalization or adjustment among producers of beans of moneys realized from the sale thereof during such period or periods of time as it may determine.

(2) The amount of the levies or charges authorized under subsection (1) shall not exceed the rate of seventy-seven cents for each one hundred pounds of beans marketed.

Canada To Contribute Wheat Flour for Middle East Refugees

Statement by Secretary of State for External Affairs, Sidney E. Smith, in the Canadian House of Commons on January 23, 1958, was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I propose to make an announcement which I am sure will interest members of the house. For some years now Canada has been one of the largest contributors to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees. As you know, Mr. Speaker, this is a body established by the United Nations, and it has had the task of providing food, shelter and medical care as well as educational and rehabilitation facilities to the 930,000 Arab refugees who left their homes as a result of the hostilities which accompanied the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 and 1949.

"Opinions differ about the way in which the problem of these refugees should be settled, but there is general agreement on the need to assist them in the tragic plight in which they find themselves. UNRWA

supplies its relief services to these unfortunate people at the amazingly small cost of \$30 per refugee per year, but for some time the financial difficulties of the agency have been growing more and more desperate, despite very generous contributions by several countries, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom. Relief services, as I have already informed the house on an earlier occasion, are at a subsistence level and recently have had to be cut, and the whole rehabilitation and educational program will have to be abandoned unless more funds are forthcoming.

"I need hardly say that maintenance of this rehabilitation program is essential if there is ever to be a solution of the refugee problem. We informed the United Nations some weeks ago that our regular annual cash contribution of \$500,000 would be made as usual for 1958-1959, subject to parliamentary approval, but the secretary general of the United Nations is still appealing to all members of the United Nations to increase their contributions if they possibly can.

"The government has accordingly decided to seek parliamentary approval, in supplementary estimates to be presented to the house in due course, for a special additional contribution to UNRWA for this year; and that contribution, subject to parliamentary approval, will be \$1,500,000 worth of Canadian flour for the refugees. This represents about 20,000 tons of flour or approximately one million bushels of Canadian wheat.

"We hope this substantial contribution of flour will encourage other countries to increase their contributions to UNRWA. Indeed, some have already announced such increases in response to the appeal of the secretary general of the United Nations. I am sure the house will approve of this proposal. UNRWA and UNEF, the United Nations emergency force, in both of which we are interested, are important aspects of the efforts of the United Nations to establish conditions of peace and security in the Middle East."

United States To Spend \$1 Billion

Washington, D. C.—Washington is ready to spend upwards of \$1 billion in Canada's north under new defense plans.

The biggest chunk of the money would be spent to build an ultra-range radar system in the Arctic capable of detecting intercontinental ballistics missiles almost as soon as they were fired in Russia.

The USAF has congressional okay to spend \$329 million right away on the new ballistics early warning system.

The whole job will cost another \$400 million. The long-range radar will have a range of up to 3,500 miles.

Canada and the U. S. have been working together on development of such an ultra-range radar and because of a dramatic breakthrough recently, construction work can go ahead.

The USAF has put the program on a "crash" basis.

More millions would be poured into Canada's north through plans to install a string of air-tanker bases.

This would include improved and lengthened runways, fuel depots, hangers, staff accommodations and other buildings at Frobisher and Churchill and other points.

These U. S. millions would be a shot in the arm for northern construction which has been lagging since completion of the Mid-Canada and Distant Early Warning radar lines. . . .

Canadian and U. S. scientists have been experimenting with long range radar for the past three years. Lt. General D. L. Putt, deputy chief of staff, development, for the USAF said: "We recognized early in the study phase, the necessity of working quite closely with the Canadians, on a joint development basis. . . ."

While planning to spend a total of \$721 million to build the long distance radar warning line, the USAF also has received more money from Congress to improve the DEW line.

It says any future attack from Russia would be a combination of missiles and manned aircraft and therefore both the DEW line and the ballistics early warning line are needed.—*Financial Post*, Toronto, Feb. 8, 1958.

Weights, Measures, Exchange Rates

Canadian dollar exchange rate, average of buying rates in New York, 1935-57 and January 1958

	<i>In U. S. cents per Canadian dollar</i>
1935.....	99.493
1936.....	99.913
1937.....	100.904
1938.....	99.419
1939.....	96.018
1940.....	85.141
1941.....	87.345
1942.....	88.379
1943.....	89.978
1944.....	89.853
1945.....	90.485
1946.....	93.288
1947.....	91.999
1948.....	91.691
1949.....	92.881
1950.....	91.474
1951.....	94.939
1952.....	102.149
1953.....	101.650
1954.....	102.724
1955.....	101.401
1956.....	101.600
1957.....	104.291
1958, January.....	101.535

Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors, *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1943, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, 1949-58, Washington, D. C.

Canadian weights and measures of agricultural products compared with those of the United States and the metric system

Item	Common Canadian unit	Metric equivalent of Canadian	
		U. S. measure	Canadian
General.....	Pound.....	16 oz.....	0.4536 kg.
Do.....	Hundredweight.....	100 lb.....	45.36 kg.
Do.....	Short ton.....	2,000 lb.....	907.18 kg.
Do.....	Long ton.....	2,240 lb.....	1,016.05 kg.
Do.....	Gallon, liquid.....	277.27 cu. in.....	4.5460 litres
Do.....	Acre.....	43,560 sq. ft.....	40.468 ha.
Do.....	Square mile (section).....	640 acres.....	2.5899 sq. km.
Grain and seed:			
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	60 lb.....	27.22 kg.
Barley.....	do.....	48 lb.....	21.77 kg.
Oats.....	do.....	32 lb.....	15.42 kg.
Flaxseed.....	do.....	56 lb.....	25.40 kg.
Clover seed.....	do.....	60 lb.....	27.22 kg.
Fruit:			
Apples.....	do.....	48 lb.....	20.41 kg.
Do.....	Box (export).....	46 lb.....	19.05 kg.
Peaches.....	Bushel.....	48 lb.....	22.68 kg.
Pears.....	do.....	50 lb.....	22.68 kg.
Vegetables:			
Potatoes.....	Hundredweight.....	100 lb.....	45.36 kg.
Do.....	Bushel.....	60 lb.....	27.22 kg.
Do.....	Barrel.....	165 lb.....	74.81 kg.
Do.....	Bag.....	50 lb.....	22.68 kg.
Beans, dry.....	Bushel.....	60 lb.....	27.22 kg.
Turnips.....	do.....	54 lb.....	24.46 kg.
Rutabagas.....	do.....	56 lb.....	25.40 kg.

1 U. S. Canadian gallon = 1.20095 U. S. gallons.

Canada Weights, Measures and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Products, Marketing Service Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1954, and Foreign Weights and Measures of Agricultural Products, With Factors for Conversion to United States and Metric Units, Foreign Agricultural Service, 1957.

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Trade and Policy

- Canada's New Floor Price Act, *Foreign Agriculture*, May 1958.
- Farming in the Atomic Age, *Foreign Agriculture*, February 1958.
- Canadian-Japanese Trade Moving Upward, *Foreign Agriculture*, March 1957.
- "Canadian Agricultural Situation and Outlook," *Foreign Agriculture Circular*, FATP 6-57, Jan. 17, 1957.
- "Agricultural Policy and Program Developments in Canada," *Foreign Agriculture Circular*, FATP 31-56, Sept. 26, 1956.
- Canada: One of U. S. Agriculture's Best Cash Customers, *Foreign Agriculture*, October 1956.
- "Customers Across the Border, the Farmer's Stake in United States-Canadian Trade," *Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 35*, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. 1951.

Commodities

- Cattle Across the Border, *Foreign Agriculture*, February 1958.
- "Canadian Tobacco," FAS-M 29, January 1958.
- "Canadian Oilseed Situation in 1957," *Foreign Agriculture Circular*, FFO 2-58, Jan. 28, 1958.
- Growth of United States and Canadian Wheat Exports, *Foreign Agriculture*, April 1957.
- Canada's Grain Delivery System as a Method of Acreage Control, *Foreign Agriculture*, June 1956.
- "Canada's 1951-52 Grain Exports Near Record Level," *Foreign Agriculture Circular*, FG 11-52, Oct. 17, 1952.
- "Canadian Livestock Industry," by C. L. Harlan, *Foreign Agriculture Report No. 61*, November 1951.

